THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1809.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES.

No. I.

The commencement of a session of Parliament, during which we trust to be favoured with important Communications of the same nature as those which have so often conferred dignity on our pages, and contributed essentially to the information contained in our volumes, induces us to mark a distinct department of our Work by the above title, which we hope will be deemed expressive and appropriate. This step is also taken, in deference to the opinion of high authorities, who have been pleased to express favourable sentiments on the spirit with which these subjects have been treated by us. It will be our endeavour to prove ourselves not unworthy of this distinction; and we present the following articles, on the Papers communicating the Negotiations with Russia and France, begun at Erfurth; and, those exhibiting the Actual State, and Intended Improvement of the British Army, as specimens of the important contents of this department.

There are annually presented to the legislature, as results from the labours of its most distinguished members, a variety of documents relating to subjects of the first importance, or the greatest curiosity: they interest the public at large; yet the public at large never profit by the perusal of them: and so little care is taken to preserve them, that a single copy is often the only one known to exist: (we have been favoured with the use of several such *uniques*, which our readers must have perceived in the progress of our work:) and when, in a course of time, the same subject has been revived, we have known twenty guineas offered, and refused, for a set of former communications. The Panorama has been, and will continue to be, a repository for complete transcripts, or abstracts so copious, as to supply the place of transcripts, of the most interesting of these papers.

But, beside what may be deemed parliamentary communications, there are various others, which in the shape of reports from public boards, or offices, or individuals in stations of high dignity, amply merit preservation for reference on future occasions. It is unnecessary to particularize them further: our intention being, to collect and insert them, *verbatim* when possible; and when that is not possible, to present the most satisfactory analysis in our power. We have several, which are reserved for early opportunities; such as notices of the Expiring Laws, &c. &c. which want of room forbids our insertion of at present; nor will the labours of the renewed Finance Committee be lost sight of, whose intentions are to scrutinize into all the Public Offices of Government, "in order to examine and consider what Regulations and Checks have been established to control the several Branches of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE in Great-Britain and Ireland, and how far the same have been effectual; and what farther Measures can be adopted for reducing any Part of the said Expenditure, or diminishing the Amount of Salaries and Emoluments without Detriment to the Public Service."—Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1041, *et seq.* for the Third Report of this Committee, which contains their Remarks on the Pensions, Sinecures, and Reversions, granted in England, Scotland, and Ireland—with a List of Members of the House of Commons holding Offices, &c.

Gratitude demands explicit acknowledgement on our parts, to those very honourable and noble personages, who have favoured us, on these occasions. The continuance of their patronage will ever be an object of our most strenuous exertions; and we shall derive the sincerest gratification from their sanction, and from the approbation of the public.

VAN SOMMER and SONS, Stock and Discount Brokers, No. 36, Clements Lane, Lombard Street.

ERFURTH PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE.

Ah! curst Ambition! to thy lures we owe
All the great ills that mortals bear below.
Who was the man?—(Oblivion blast his name,
Torn out and blotted from the list of fame!)
Who, fond of lawless rule, and proudly brave,
First sunk the filial subject to a slave,
His neighbour's realms by frauds unkingly gain'd,
In guiltless blood the sacred ermine stain'd,
Laid schemes for death, to slaughter turn'd his heart,
And fitted Murder to the rules of Art!

So sung the British bard, who after many years of war anticipated "the Prospect of Peace;" and never could the sentiments be more justly applied than to HIM who, in our own day, may cast his eyes around the world, and exclaim triumphantly: "SEE, WHAT EXTENSIVE MISERY I HAVE OCCASIONED!"

Certainly the PANORAMA would rejoice in the establishment of peace. Professing the principles of goodwill to all mankind, desirous that benevolent projects, which only can be called into activity during a time of public tranquillity, should no longer be delayed; and not insensible to the advantages awaited by literature, and honourably to be expected as sources of prosperity by individuals, the PANORAMA may be allowed to sigh for peace.

But there are blessings after which reflective minds may sigh, that nevertheless are not within a distinct and clear prospect. Hope may cherish the idea of them; and, that they may, or that they must, come some time or other, may be the chilly consolation of inflexible Patience. Unhappily, at this moment, peace must be reckoned among those distant *desiderata*, of which we can only catch a glimpse through the obscurity of clouds, and contending meteors. The flash of the terrific lightening may direct the traveller on his way; the reverberations of the pealing thunder may contribute by re-echoing from the mountain side to ascertain his course: but, while the conflict of opposing elements lasts, what does he know of quiet, but by his wishes? While the earth trembles under his feet, what can he practice of that composure for which he sighs? Yet as the traveller must boldly face the storm, and pass through the electric mass, to reach his desired abode, so Britain must meet the calamities of war, with a bold, but not an insensible heart; with perseverance, though not with obstinacy; and with fortitude, though not foolhardiness.

The papers which we are now to lay before our readers, are sufficient proofs in support of our observation. There are two points of view under which they may be contemplated: the first is, what did our enemies intend, and imagine, when they proposed them? The second is, what did it become Britain to feel when she received them?

The simple proposal of peace, by whosoever made, has in itself nothing unbecoming or dishonourable. It is not dishonourable to the party making it, since it manifests a repugnance to the prolongation of a state of calamity: and it is not dishonourable to the party receiving it, since it shows that his opponents regard him as entitled to consideration. But, there may be circumstances connected with the most honourable action which deprive that action of its proper character. Is the spirit of peace prevalent in the proposal?—Is the proposal merely an *ignis fatuus* intended to mislead those to whom it is addressed? Is it meant to gain time for any sinister purpose? Is it a stratagem, to divert the attention of the opponent, while a blow is aimed at another, an unsuspected part? We have had the melancholy task of deducing some of these inquiries, from the conduct of France in the negociation committed to the management of Lord Lauderdale; [Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 873, 913.] and we fear that what passed on that occasion is too much allied in its nature, to what has been *proffered* in the present papers.

The first thing remarkable in this proposal is, the place from whence it is dated. Did the Emperor of Russia meet Buonaparte by appointment, for the purpose of discussing this endeavour to procure peace? We suppose not. The affair might as well have been commenced by an agent sent from Petersburgh to Paris. Were the motives that led to the interview of the two *great* men, pacific? The contrary is understood. Russia has views of aggrandisement, at the expence of Turkey: but Austria does not approve of their being realized. "Stay, till I have settled Spanish affairs," says Buonaparte, "and then, *'pon honour*, I will execute

what you and I have agreed on:—*nolens, volens*, Austria." It was the spirit of desolation, then, that led to this interview. The subject discussed was the execution of further plans for the dismemberment of Europe: the spread of further evils, not the wish to terminate those which actually exist: or, at most, the wish to suspend calamities felt in the west, in order to inflict still greater calamities in the east. This can never be deemed the token of a pacific spirit.

The second particular remarkable in this proposal is, the equality assumed and allowed between the descendant of Peter the Great and the Corsican. To that we must add, the insinuations couched in the terms and the style employed. "We intreat your majesty to listen to the voice of humanity, *silencing that of the passions*:" *ergo*, his majesty *now* listens only to the voice of the passions, and is deaf to the voice of humanity! Pretty fellows, these, to affect to utter the voice of humanity!—Look at Sweden: look at Spain: humanity never reached the hearts of those who could command such inhuman incursions! "Many states have been overthrown:—*still greater changes may yet take place*:"—no proof of pacific intentions here;—"ALL *of them contrary to the policy of the English nation*."—Is this the language of conciliation? Has this the air of a simple proposal of peace, resulting from a simple meditation of peace? Perhaps, it is too much to call it the language of defiance: but surely it little resembles the tone, or phraseology of concord and amity.

Amid this perseverance in enmity, there is a strange mixture of confession without humiliation. "The cause of the overthrow of states—is to be found in the agitation and misery in which the stagnation of maritime commerce has placed the greatest nations."—The stagnation of maritime commerce, then, has its effect; and *one* of the subscribing parties knew this well:—perhaps, he knew also what was intended by the term "agitation:" we confess that *we* should have thought the term "misery" sufficient, without its associate. But, not to withhold the honour due to the composer of this epistle, we must admit our obligations to him for instructing his majesty the King of Great Britain, on the subject of the "interest of the people of Great Britain:" and this, in absolute contradiction to the Moniteur, which affirms, constantly, that Britain finds her interest promoted by war. On the whole, we infer, that the mind which indited this address, was in a state of vaccillation; not of repose, or settlement; and we conceive, that there was no need to travel from Paris to Erfurth to produce, as the joint labour of two egregious potentates, this mighty effusion of political sagacity. The penman of this letter, we doubt not, was Napoleon: it exhibits all the shiftings and contrariety of ideas that mark his productions: it is not direct: it is not conciliatory: it is not HONEST.

We hinted not long ago, that we thought "the politician had as much influence in the safe return of the Russian fleet to Cronstadt (Compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 606.) as the admiral had;" and the allusion of the Russian plenipotentiary to the "overture made by Admiral Saumarez," will not be thought to oppose that allusion. We do not say, that we are beholden to that overture for this proposal: but we have no doubt of the truth of the report, that this proposal originated with Russia, though it was written and conducted by Buonaparte.

We would now call the attention of our readers to two disclosures made in this correspondence. The first is, that some part of the empire of Great Britain, either really or designedly in a state of "insurgence" against its lawful government, had applied to Russia for assistance, and had been refused; we infer further, that Russia had disclosed this application to the court of Great Britain. What part of the British dominions this could be, is perhaps, stated in explicit terms by the French minister, when he says, "France has been in communication with the *Catholic insurgents of Ireland*; has made them promises; and has FREQUENTLY *sent them succours*."—Can we wonder now at some of the severities exercised in Ireland? The Russian court, almost acknowledges that it betrayed those who applied to it: and France has openly given sufficient instructions to those who desire to ascertain from what causes the heart-burnings, as well as "insurgence" of Ireland has arisen, and been perpetuated.

Language animated by the spirit of

peace would not have indulged itself in this effusion. The fact is, that Buonaparte thought he had a favourable opportunity of insulting the king of the united kingdom; and rather than forego this gratification, he has pointed out his intentions, to be executed when a favourable opportunity shall occur. The British ministry were previously well aware of this, but since the reception of such an authentic avowal, they have constantly watched what is implied in it; and, if report say true, are augmenting their precautionary measures, to counteract the evil intentions of the enemy.—So much for the deep policy of the crafty Corsican!

The limitation of the terms employed in this correspondence to *the continent*, is deserving of notice: "The long and bloody war which has torn *the continent* is at an end."—England cannot contend "successfully *on the continent*," against the armies of France:—but not a word on the undeniable superiority of England *on the ocean*; no: but the power that confessedly triumphs at sea, is to be terrified into "a *maritime peace*,"—in the sense which its enemies puts on those words, through fear of what may take place *on the continent!* It must be evident, to every observer, how far the continent can be excluded from dealing with England; but, supposing that the tyranny exercised on Europe were really effectual, the question recurs, to what degree would that affect England, in the sense of forcing her to sue for a "maritime peace?"

It was our intention to have submitted to our readers this month, a concise statement of those supplies, for which we have been accustomed to carry our money to the continent, all of which we can obtain elsewhere, and many of them from our own dominions. We are far from denying the utility of foreign states to Britain as consumers of our exports: but, it will be remembered, that whenever we export nothing to the continent, we import nothing from them: and that if we can supply from other parts what formerly we received from them, we may well enough leave the continent to procure, as it can, those supplies which it formerly received from us. The fact is, that solid, lasting, and general peace is beneficial to all parties; and all parties ought to desire it: but a peace that would be confessedly founded on the expectation of GREATER CHANGES than the world has hitherto seen, would not amount to the character even of an armed truce. The very meditation of such hostility against neighbouring states amounts to a breach of the peace, and is, in fact, a declaration of war, and warlike intention, though it may be "against a party, or parties unknown."

The following are copies of the correspondence as laid before Parliament.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE RUSSIAN AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS, RELATIVE TO THE OVERTURES RECEIVED FROM ERFURTH.

No. I.—(Translation.)—*Letter from Count Nicholas de Romanzoff to Mr Secretary Canning, dated Erfurth, 30th September* (12*th October*) 1808. *Received October* 21*st.*

Sir,—I send to your excellency a letter which the Emperors of Russia and France write to his Majesty the King of England. The Emperor of Russia flatters himself that England will feel the grandeur and sincerity of this step. She will there find the most natural and the most simple answer *to the overture which has been made by Admiral Saumarez.* The union of the two empires is beyond the reach of all change, and the two Emperors have formed it for peace as well as for war.

His Majesty has commanded me to make known to your excellency that he has nominated plenipotentiaries who will repair to Paris, where they will await the answer which your excellency may be pleased to make to me. I request you to address it to the Russian ambassador at Paris. The plenipotentiaries named by the Emperor of Russia will repair to that city on the continent to which the plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty and his allies shall have been sent.

In respect to the basis of the negociation, their Imperial Majesties see no difficulty in adopting all those formerly proposed by England, namely, the *uti possidetis*, and every other basis founded upon the reciprocity and equality which ought to prevail between all great nations.

I have the honour to be, &c.

COUNT NICOLAS DE ROMANZOFF.

No. II.—(Translation.)—*Letter from his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and Buonaparte, to his Majesty the King of England, dated Erfurth, 12th October,* 1808. *Received October* 21*st.*

Sire,—The present circumstances of Europe have brought us together at Erfurth. Our first thought is to yield to the wish and the wants of every people, and to seek, in a speedy pacification with your Majesty, the most efficacious remedy for the miseries which oppress all nations. We make known to your Majesty our sincere desire in this respect by the present letter.

The long and bloody war which has torn the continent is at an end, without the possibility of being renewed. Many changes have taken place in Europe; many states have been overthrown. The cause is to be found in the state of agitation and misery, in which the stagnation of maritime commerce has placed the greatest nations. Still greater changes may yet take place, and all of

them contrary to the policy of the English nation. Peace, then, is at once the interest of the people of the continent, as it is the interest of the people of Great Britain.

We unite in intreating your Majesty to listen to the voice of humanity, silencing that of the passions; to seek, with the intention of arriving at that object, to conciliate all interests, and by that means to preserve all the powers which exist, and to insure the happiness of Europe and of this generation, at the head of which Providence has placed us.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.—NAPOLEON.

No. III. is a duplicate of No. I. signed Champagny.

No. IV. is a duplicate of No. II. with *the signature of Napoleon first.*

No. V. is a letter from Mr. Secretary Canning to the Russian Ambassador, at Paris, dated Foreign Office, Oct. 22, 1808, acknowledging the receipt of Count de Romanzoff's letter.

No. VI. is a letter from Mr. Secretary Canning to M. de Champagny, dated Foreign Office, 22d October, 1808, to the same effect.

No. VII.—(Translation.)—*Letter from Mr. Secretary Canning to the Russian Ambassador, at Paris, dated Foreign Office, 28th October,* 1808.

Sir,—Having laid before the King my master the two letters which his excellency the Count Nicolas de Romanzoff has transmitted to me from Erfurth, I have received his Majesty's commands to reply to that which is addressed to him, by the official note which I have the honour to inclose to your excellency.

However desirous his Majesty might be to reply directly to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, you cannot but feel, Sir, that from the unusual manner in which the letters signed by his Imperial Majesty were drawn up, and which has entirely deprived them of the character of a private and personal communication, his Majesty has found it impossible to adopt that mark of respect towards the Emperor of Russia, without at the same time acknowledging titles which his Majesty never has acknowledged.

I am commanded to add to the contents of the official note, that his Majesty will hasten to communicate to his Majesty the King of Sweden, and to the existing government of Spain, the proposals which have been made to him.

Your excellency will perceive that it is absolutely necessary that his Majesty should receive an immediate assurance, that France acknowledges the government of Spain as party to any negociation.

That such is the intention of the Emperor of Russia his Majesty cannot doubt.

His Majesty recollects with satisfaction the lively interest which his Imperial Majesty has always manifested for the welfare and dignity of the Spanish monarchy, and he wants no other assurance that his Imperial Majesty cannot have been induced to sanction, by his concurrence or by his approbation, usurpations, the principle of which is not less unjust than their example is dangerous to all legitimate sovereigns.

As soon as the answers on this point shall have been received, and as soon as his Majesty shall have learnt the sentiments of the King of Sweden, and those of the government of Spain, I shall not fail to receive the commands of his Majesty for such communications as it may be necessary to make upon the ulterior objects of the letter of Count Romanzoff.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. VIII. the same as No. VII. addressed to M. de Champagny.

No. IX.—*Official Note.*

The King has uniformly declared his readiness and desire to enter into negociations for a general peace on terms consistent with the honour of his Majesty's crown, with fidelity to his engagements, and with the permanent repose and security of Europe. His Majesty repeats that declaration.

If the condition of the continent be one of agitation and of wretchedness, if many states have been overthrown, and more are still menaced with subversion, it is a consolation to the King to reflect, that no part of the convulsions which have already been experienced, or of those which are threatened for the future, can be in any degree imputable to his Majesty. The King is most willing to acknowledge that all such dreadful changes are indeed contrary to the policy of Great Britain.

If the cause of so much misery is to be found in the stagnation of commercial intercourse—although his Majesty cannot be expected to hear, with unqualified regret, that the system devised for the destruction of the commerce of his subjects has recoiled upon its authors, or its instruments—yet it is neither in the disposition of his Majesty, nor in the character of the people over whom he reigns, to rejoice in the privations and unhappiness even of the nations which are combined against him. His Majesty anxiously desires the termination of the sufferings of the continent.

The war in which his Majesty is engaged, was entered into by his Majesty for the immediate object of national safety. It has been prolonged only because no secure and honourable means of terminating it have hitherto been afforded by his enemies.

But in the progress of a war, begun for self-defence, new obligations have been imposed upon his Majesty, in behalf of powers whom the aggressions of a common enemy have compelled to make common cause with his Majesty, or who have solicited his Majesty's assistance and support in the vindication of their national independence.

The interests of the crown of Portugal and of his Sicilian Majesty are confided to his Majesty's friendship and protection.

With the King of Sweden his Majesty is connected by ties of the closest alliance, and by stipulations which unite their counsels for peace as well as for war.

To Spain his Majesty is not yet bound by any formal instrument; but his Majesty has, in the face of the world, contracted with that nation engagements not less sacred and not less binding upon his Majesty's mind, than the most solemn treaties.

His Majesty, therefore, assumes that, in an overture made to his Majesty for entering into negociations for a general peace, the relations sub-

sisting between his Majesty and the Spanish monarchy have been distinctly taken into consideration; and that the government acting in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, is understood to be a party to any negociation in which his Majesty is invited to engage.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. X.—(Translation.)—Letter from Count Nicolas de Romanzoff to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Paris, 31st October, 1808; received November 4, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. C.'s letter.

No. XI.—(Translation.)—The same from M. de Champagny to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Paris, 31st October, 1808. Received Nov. 4th.

No. XII.—(Translation.)—Letter from Count Nicolas de Romanzoff to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Paris, 16th-28th November, 1808, received December 6th, inclosing the following:

No. XIII.—(Translation.)—*Note.*

The undersigned, minister for foreign affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has the honour to reply to the Note of the 28th October, signed by Mr. Canning, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and addressed by his excellency to the Russian ambassador at Paris.

That the admission of the sovereigns in alliance with England, to a congress, cannot be a point of any difficulty, and that Russia and France consent to it.

But this principle by no means extends to the necessity of admitting the plenipotentiaries of the Spanish insurgents; the Emperor of Russia cannot admit them. His empire, in similar circumstances—and England can recollect one particular instance—has always been true to the same principle. Moreover, he has already acknowledged the King Joseph Napoleon. He has announced to his Britannic Majesty, that he was united with the Emperor of the French for peace as well as for war; and his Imperial Majesty here repeats that declaration. He is resolved not to separate his interests from those of that monarch; but they are both ready to conclude a peace, provided that it be just, honourable, and equal for all parties.

The undersigned sees with pleasure, that, in this difference of opinion respecting the Spaniards, nothing presents itself which can either prevent or delay the opening of a congress. He derives his persuasion in this respect from that which his Britannic Majesty has himself confided to the two Emperors, that he is bound by no positive engagement with those who have taken up arms in Spain.

After fifteen years of war, Europe has a right to demand peace. The interest of all the powers, including that of England, is to render it general: humanity commands it; and such a desire, surely, cannot be foreign to the feelings of his Britannic Majesty. How can it be, that he alone can withdraw himself from such an object, and refuse to terminate the miseries of suffering humanity?

The undersigned consequently renews, in the name of the Emperor his august master, the proposal already made, to send plenipotentiaries to any city on the continent which his Britannic Majesty may please to point out; to admit to the congress the plenipotentiaries of the sovereigns in alliance with Great Britain, to treat upon the basis of the *uti possidetis*, and upon that of the respective power of the belligerent parties: in fine, to accept any basis which may have for its object the conclusion of a peace, in which all parties shall find honour, justice, and equality.

(Signed) COUNT NICOLAS DE ROMANZOFF.

No. XIV.—(Translation.)—Letter from M. de Champagny to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Paris, 28th November, 1808; received December 6th, enclosing his answer.

No. XV.—(Translation.)—*Note.*

The undersigned has laid before the Emperor his master, the Note of his excellency Mr. Canning.

If it were true that the evils of war were felt only on the continent, certainly there would be little hope of attaining peace.

The two Emperors had flattered themselves that the object of their measure would not have been misinterpreted in London. Could the English ministry have ascribed it to weakness or to necessity, when every impartial statesman must recognize in the spirit of peace and moderation by which it is dictated, the characteristics of power and true greatness? France and Russia can carry on the war so long as the court of London shall not recur to just and equitable dispositions; and *they are resolved to do so.*

How is it possible for the French government to entertain the proposal which has been made to it, of admitting to the negociation the Spanish insurgents? WHAT WOULD THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT HAVE SAID, HAD IT BEEN PROPOSED TO THEM TO ADMIT THE CATHOLIC INSURGENTS OF IRELAND? FRANCE, WITHOUT HAVING ANY TREATIES WITH THEM, HAS BEEN IN COMMUNICATION WITH THEM, HAS MADE THEM PROMISES, AND HAS FREQUENTLY SENT THEM SUCCOURS. Could such a proposal have found a place in a note, the object of which ought to have been not to irritate, but to endeavour to effect a mutual conciliation and good understanding?

England will find herself under a strange mistake, if, contrary to the experience of the past, she still entertains the idea of contending successfully *upon the continent*, against the armies of France. What hope can she now have, especially as France is irrevocably united with Russia?

The undersigned is commanded to repeat the proposal, to admit to the negociation all the allies of the King of England, whether it be the King who reigns in the Brazils; whether it be the King who reigns in Sweden; or whether it be the King who reigns in Sicily: and to take for the basis of the negociation the *uti possidetis*. He is commanded to express the hope that, not losing sight of the inevitable results of the force of states, it will be remembered, that between great powers there is no solid peace but that which is at the same time equal and honourable for all parties.

The undersigned requests his excellency Mr. Canning to accept the assurances of his highest consideration.

(Signed) CHAMPAGNY.

No. XVI.—(Translation.)—Letter from Mr. Secretary Canning to Count Nicolas de Romanzoff, dated Foreign Office, 7th December, 1808, acknowledging the receipt of his letter.

No. XVII.—*Official Note, dated Foreign Office, 9th December*, 1808.

The undersigned, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has laid before the King his master the Note transmitted to him by his excellency the Count Nicholas de Romanzoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, dated on the 16th (28th) of November.

The King learns, with astonishment and regret, the expectation which appears to have been entertained, that his Majesty should consent to commence a negociation for general peace by the previous abandonment of the cause of the Spanish nation and of the legitimate monarchy of Spain, in deference to an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world.

His Majesty had hoped that the participation of the Emperor of Russia in the overtures made to his Majesty would have afforded a security to his Majesty against the proposal of a condition so unjust in its effect, and so fatal in its example.

Nor can his Majesty conceive by what obligation of duty or of interest, or by what principal of Russian policy his Imperial Majesty can have found himself compelled to acknowledge the right assumed by France, to depose and imprison friendly sovereigns, and forcibly to transfer to herself the allegiance of loyal and independent nations.

If these be indeed the principles to which the Emperor of Russia has inviloably attached himself; to which his Imperial Majesty has pledged the character and resources of his empire; which he has united himself with France to establish by war, and to maintain in peace, deeply does his Majesty lament a determination by which the sufferings of Europe must be aggravated and prolonged: but not to his Majesty is to be attributed the continuance of the calamities of war, by the disappointment of all hope of such a peace as would be compatible with justice and with honour.

The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. XVIII.—Letter from Mr. Secretary Canning to M. de Champagny, dated Foreign Office, 7th December, 1808, acknowledging the receipt of his letter.

No. XIX.—*Official Note, dated Foreign Office, 9th December*, 1808.

The undersigned, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has laid before the King his master the Note transmitted to him by his excellency M. de Champagny, dated the 28th November.

He is especially commanded by his Majesty to abstain from noticing any of those topics and expressions insulting to his Majesty, to his allies, and to the Spanish nation, with which the Official Note transmitted by M. de Champagny abounds.

His Majesty was desirous to have treated for a peace which might have arranged the respective interests of all the powers engaged in the war on principles of equal justice; and his Majesty sincerely regrets that this desire of his Majesty is disappointed.

But his Majesty is determined not to abandon the cause of the Spanish nation, and of the legitimate monarchy of Spain; and the pretension of France to exclude from the negociation the Central and Supreme Government, acting in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, is one, which his Majesty could not admit, without acquiescing in *an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world.*

The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. XX.—(Translation.)—Letter from Count Nicolas de Romanzoff to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Paris, 1st (13th) December, 1808; received December 17th, promising to forward Mr. Canning's Note to the Emperor of Russia.

No. XXI.—(Translation.)—Letter from M. de Champagny to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Paris, 13th December, 1808; received December 17th, promising to forward Mr. Canning's Note to Buonaparte.

The PANORAMA would deviate from that sedateness of character by which it has been distinguished, were it to enter at large into what might be said on the subject of this correspondence by the British nation. Our public officers, who have, no doubt, additional information, which they do not communicate to the world, have spoken their sentiments on the subject; and to echo what they have said, is not consistent with our independence of opinion. We do most heartily repeat our wishes, that the Spaniards may have prepared for a LONG resistance; and that their affairs may be entrusted to hands *incapable of* TREACHERY. We may add, that at length the man whom our best intelligence had pointed out, as most qualified to head the Spanish nation, and to guide the state in troublesome times, occupies a station of command. We mean the Duke de l'Infantado. Of this nobleman it has been said, in our hearing, by those who knew him personally; "He can if he will!—and being the next "in rank after the Duke of Medina Cœli, "who is universally regarded as incapable, "to him the Spanish nation may look for "a head and leader." The forced resort of this nobleman to Bayonne, was considered by our informant as a serious evil: but, *we* suspect, that it was not in the issue injurious to the Spanish cause. Waiting the result of the whole, for only a partial view of existing circumstances is within our power at present, we add our voice to that of our countrymen, in declaring, explicitly, that SPAIN MUST BE

SUPPORTED!—The man who may deliver that country may start up when we do not expect him.—Spain is very likely to prove the grave of the Frenchmen who are transported thither by the violence of ambition. In a word, Buonaparte has got into Spain; but, he has not yet got out of it.

We cannot say that any great disappointment has succeeded the termination of the correspondence with Paris, because no very ardent hopes were excited by it, from the first; and when it was known that Buonaparte had quitted Paris *before* he could be informed of the result, every ray of hope was extinct. What, then, is the duty of Britain in such a conjuncture? TO PREPARE FOR THE VERY WORST THAT CAN HAPPEN. To anticipate in preparation the time when Buonaparte may be master of Spain; but not of the Spanish resources, ships, &c. *to suppose he has put in motion his meditated descent upon Ireland; and that he means there to meet and annihilate our power.*—Now, what should we wish we had done in such circumstances?—*Taught all our active population the use of arms;*—roused the patriotic sentiments which glow in the bosom of Britons; and have contributed all that is possible to the completion of unanimity among us.

We certainly should attribute the greatest importance to the last of these particulars: but we well know that Britons see things in lights so different, that what appears bright to one appears obscure to another. To conciliate all opinions exceeds our hopes: nothing short of the sight of a French army on British ground will effect that wonder.—But, that our population may be taught the use of arms, has been our repeated suggestion and even remonstrance. Our advice will prevail in time—In the meanwhile, the proposals made by government to attain this end, by degrees, deserve attention, and we have thought it our duty to procure a copy of Lord Castlereagh's intended regulations on this subject, which we present to our readers without further comment.

Heads of a Bill to allow a certain Proportion of the Militia of Great Britain, to enlist voluntarily into the Regular Forces.

Whereas it is necessary that the most effectual measures should be taken for augmenting his Majesty's regular forces; and it is therefore expedient to allow so many of the militia of Great Britain as will leave serving, including corporals, three-fifths of the number of the establishment in rank and file of each regiment of militia, to enlist into his Majesty's regular forces, under certain provisions and restrictions; and to enable his Majesty to accept the services of the men so voluntarily enlisting: *Be it enacted*, that His Majesty may appoint regiments of the regular forces in which militia men may enlist.—Commanding officer to ascertain the numbers willing to enlist, up to the number allowed.—His Majesty may appoint officers to approve or reject the men.—Men enlisted into the regulars, may be transferred to the marines: but men so enlisted may refuse that service.—Commanding officer of every regiment, out of which the proportion limited shall not enlist, shall draw out his men, and read his Majesty's order, and explain the terms of enrolment, and shall cause the names of the men who shall then voluntarily declare their intention of enlisting to be written down; excess shall be reduced by ballot to the number authorised to enlist.—If the number who shall enlist shall not be the due proportion, a further enlistment may take place.—For appointing further periods for enlisting the full proportion.—As soon as the number enlisted is ascertained, they shall be discharged, and if approved, attested; and shall (as soon as conveniently may be) be transferred to some officer of such regiment of his Majesty's regular forces, as his Majesty may have appointed to receive them.—Lord lieutenant to transmit to the Privy Council the number of men discharged.—No person in confinement shall be entitled to enlist until he shall have suffered the sentence of a court martial.—No private militia man shall be entitled to his discharge, or to enlist under this act, who shall have been in confinement, or who shall have been sentenced to any punishment by any court martial, for any offence committed within the space of calendar months before the time of his so offering to enlist, unless he shall obtain the consent of the commanding officer of the regiment of militia in which he shall be serving at the time.—Adjutants, clerk, or regimental clerk, or drummer, or musician in the band of the regiment of militia, or armourer, or artillery man, or matross, shall not enlist without the consent of the commanding officer.—Allowing commanding officers to discharge upon sufficient cause.—Persons discharged refusing to enlist, or not approved of, they shall continue to belong to the regiment from which discharged.—Officers not authorised to enlist, or persuade to enlist any militia men, other than such as shall have been duly discharged.—His Majesty may issue orders to lord lieutenant and commanding officers, for executing act.—No person shall be drafted from the regiment

in which he enlisted unless wholly and absolutely discharged from all service whatever in the regiment in which he shall originally have enlisted.—On production of certificates under the hand of any justice of the peace of any county in Great Britain, or of any magistrate of any borough, town or place therein, men to be discharged.—For transmission of returns of militia men, who shall have enlisted under this act.—Act not to extend to London.—Extending provisions of act to all stewartries, ridings, divisions, cities, and places in Great Britain, and to all battalions, corps, and companies, as fully and amply as if they were severally and respectively repeated in every such provision, direction and clause.—This act may be altered, amended, or repealed, by any act or acts to be made in this present session of Parliament.

Abstract of the Number of Men, who volunteered from the Militia into the Regular Army, under the Acts of 47th Geo. III. chap. 55 and 57. From the Adjutant-General's Office, 25th January, 1809.

From the English militia.—Into the Royal Artillery, for limited service, 77; for unlimited service, 70. Into regiments of the line, for limited service, 12,552; for unlimited service, 1,504. Into the Royal Marines, for limited service, 401; for unlimited service, 658. Total, 15,262.

From the Scotch militia.—Into the Artillery, for limited service, 77; for unlimited service, 75. Into Regiments of the Line, for limited service, 3,233; for unlimited service, 323. Into the marines, for limited service, 56; for unlimited service, 126. Total, 3,890.

From the Irish militia.—Into the Regiments of the Line, for limited service, 4,163; for unlimited service, 3,955. Into the marines, for unlimited service, 235. Total, artillery, 299; Line, 25,730; Marines, 1,476. General total, 27,505; deficient, 883.

State of the Militia in Great-Britain, according to a General Return made up in the Adjutant-General's Office, June, 1808.

Effective strength of the Militia in Great Britain, August, 1807, previous to the operation of the acts of the 47th Geo. III. chap. 57: serjeants, 2,993; corporals, 2,636; drummers, 1,589; privates, 50,943; total, 58,161.—Number of men added to the militia by the ballot, under the act of the 47th Geo. III. chap. 71, 34,659; returned from desertion, 466; substitutes for men discharged, 267. Encrease between 1st August 1807 and 1st June 1808, 35,392; total, 93,553.—Number of men volunteered from the militia, under the act of the 47 Geo. III. chap. 57, 18,763; discharged, 4,397; dead, 1,291; deserted, 1,267. Decrease between 1st August 1807 and 1st June 1808, 25,718.

Effective strength on 1st June 1808: serjeants, 3,414; corporals, 3,183; drummers, 1,636; privates, 59,602; total, 67,835.

It appears also, that 1,576 men have joined the militia since June 1, 1808: add the number reported to have joined previous to the 1st June, 34,659, gives a total of 36,235 men.—In the number 1,576, are included a certain number of men who have joined as substitutes for men discharged.

State of the Recruiting, under the Act of the 47th of the King, chap. 56, for increasing the Militia of Ireland, from Returns and Reports received at the War-Office.

Number to be raised	9,905
Reported to have been levied	9,169
Deficiency	736

Dec. 12, 1808.

HARRY CALVERT, A. G.

Adjutant-General's Office, Jan. 25th, 1809.

* * * * * *

By accounts laid before the House of Commons, by Lord Castlereagh, it appears, that

The recruits which have been raised for the regular army, since August 1, 1807, amount to		Men. 19,072
That the effective rank and file of the militia of England is	53,262	
Do. Scotland	6,917	81,577
Do. Ireland	21,398	
And that the effective force, in rank and file, of the British regular army, is		210,014

HARRY CALVERT, A. G.

Adjutant-General's Office, Jan 26, 1809.

* * * * * *

We may be allowed to congratulate the inhabitants of this *little island* on such a demonstrative proof of their power, and of the effect of measures taken to secure their independence and dignity, as a people. It may be true, for aught we know, that France, with its subjugated sovereignties, has double this number of men in arms: but those are more than counterbalanced by the immense number of British seamen and marines: with various bodies of our volunteers, and local militia. THESE, TOO, ARE FREEMEN: OF THE SAME TEMPER, AS THOSE WHOM FRANCE IS SO WELL ACQUAINTED WITH ELSEWHERE*—AND THEY HAVE PLEDGED THEIR HONOUR TO THEIR COUNTRY TO LIVE FREE OR DIE!

* We allude here only to our own times, Egypt, Maida, and, lastly, Corunna.—See London Gazette, p. 1025, of this number.

A Companion to the Holy Bible; the Subject SACRED GEOGRAPHY; being a Geographical and Historical Account of Places mentioned in Holy Scripture,—augmented by Geographical Excursions, in which the Geography of Scripture is confirmed by Evidence entirely new in its Application, &c. By the Editor of Calmet's Dictionary of the Holy Bible: with Maps and Plates. 2to. in Six Parts, 5s. each. Taylor, London, 1808.

IT must be confessed, that of all books entitled to general consideration, the Bible has in many instances fared the worst. Attention to the spirituality of its contents has swallowed up almost every other sentiment, as the rod of Aaron swallowed up the rods of his opponents. There have been some in the Christian world, who decried the advantages of human knowledge in interpreting the sacred books; and depended for a more than common facility in understanding them, not on external assistance, but on internal communications. If these communications had enabled them to state matters of fact accurately, much benefit might have been derived from them; for the work before us regrets that the best geographers of our days, with all the advantages they possess, and all the diligence they have exerted, cannot so much as tell the true form or situation of the southern extremity of the Dead Sea, or agree on the existence and dimensions of the gulf of Eloth. It is, nevertheless, true, that the Dead Sea is at this day an undeniable witness to the truth of Holy Scripture. Had Scripture been totally silent on a subject of natural history and geography so remarkable, or had it attributed qualities contrary to those which accurate examinations, by the chemical tests of modern science, discover, unbelief might have availed itself of such a violation of truth, with propriety, as it certainly would have caught at the plea with eagerness. Happily, Providence has preserved abundant evidence of the correctness of the Scriptures; nor can any doubt be started, as to their derivation from that region which they claim as their origin. The eastern ideas they present, demonstrate, beyond controversy, that they are not forgeries *manufactured* in the west. They are attached to one specific country in the east; and every attempt to refer their origin to any other part of Asia (to India, or to China, for instance) would be utterly repugnant to their general character and peculiarities.

Those who have travelled into Syria and Palestine have mentioned, usually without design, a thousand particulars which coincide with others presented in Scripture. They have contributed to illustrate words, phrases, and incidents, that without such assistance might have remained in the deepest obscurity, and might have puzzled, from generation to generation, our countrymen who endeavour to read their Bibles with an understanding heart, as well as with a willing mind.

This volume is the close of an effort which has been many years in a course of publication, to illustrate Scripture by means of the testimony of travellers who have visited the Holy Land. The first division of this undertaking was, an attempt to elucidate the customs and manners, the dresses and domestic arrangements, &c. of the east, in the form of short discussions called FRAGMENTS, annexed to CALMET'S Dictionary of the Holy Bible. The second division treated principally of the Natural History of Scripture; the third and last is the Sacred Geography before us.

The writer has availed himself of Dr. Well's Manual of Sacred Geography, which preserves the order of the books.

The second division of this work consists of original dissertations on various subjects connected with sacred geography; such as—the most probable settlements of the nations after the flood: the migration of Abraham: the builders of the Pyramids of Egypt: the *city* of Egypt: the travels of Israel in the desert: the deportation of the Israelites: the probable extent of scripture geography: the early spread of Christianity, &c. But, the most considerable division, in point of labour, is a geographical index to Scripture, in which we observe with pleasure, that many of the appellations of places are traced to significations much more probable than those heretofore current among expositors; and that much additional information has been obtained from modern sources, foreign and English.

If the general principles adopted by

the author be correct, we have long favoured errors of no small magnitude and inconvenience, in determining the original country of the Abrahamic family. It has always been supposed, that on the other side of the Euphrates, was far enough eastward to place the native land of that eminent patriarch; but this work carries our ideas far beyond the Euphrates, and supposes the Jihoon was the river, from the further banks of which the father of the faithful migrated.

Indeed, a desire to connect Judea with India seems to run through the whole of the geographical discussions. If this hypothesis be correct, the intercourse between the east and west must have been in early times much more facile than we have ever supposed. It is true, that our want of information on the subject of the caravans which in all ages have traversed in Asia, is no evidence that such migrations might not have taken place; but the difficulties of so long a journey for numerous flocks and herds, appear to us to extremely have been great, if not insuperable. The writer does not diminish this difficulty by affirming, that ALL the western nations were originally from the head of the Indus (the *ancient* India.) In proof of this, he supposes that they preserved memorials of their original country, in their religious institutions, and objects of worship. Their coins too, he thinks, contain allusions to this fact; and several medallic types, which have hitherto baffled the learned, he explains by the help of this principle. It is certain, that sundry of the Grecian images and idols correspond in figure to those still extant in Hindoostan; and the evidence collected in this work contributes unexpected support to the hypothesis of the late learned Jacob Bryant.

This is not the first time that India has been considered as the original seat of mankind. Sir Walter Raleigh, in his History of the World, derived all nations from the same country; and since his time, others have been of the same opinion. But, we believe that this is the first instance, in which the proposition has been supported by arguments of the same kind (for what d'Ancarville and others have done in the history of art, is hardly applicable to the present subject), and the species of evidence directed to bear on it, is in great measure new, in reference to Biblical inquiries. We know that Cardinal Noris, Hardouin, and others, have illustrated particular events by the testimony of medals; and Vaillant, &c. has composed the history of kingdoms and states from similar documents: yet the application of the principles of the writer before us, is far more extensive than any that has come under our notice; and the least that can be said of it, is that it opens a very extensive field for researches, to Biblical, as well as to general students. It concerns nations and tribes of men, as well as cities, and colonies.

The number of plates attached to this volume is forty-four: the maps are distinguished in a very ingenious manner, and will be thought valuable and useful. The other plates are mostly filled with medallic memorials, such as those we have been describing. From among the explanations of these we select one, which is not only recommended by its novelty, but by its effect in reconciling the assertion of a Christian evangelist with that of a Christian father, hitherto abandoned as irreconcileable, in a manner perfectly honourable to the characters of both. It is under the article ANTIOCH.

By far the most interesting medal to us, as Christians, is No. 13, where we read "of the Antiocheans under Saturninus:"—this Saturninus was governor of Syria, at the time of our Saviour's birth; as is admitted by the learned, on the authority of Josephus; and Tertullian, *Contr. Marc. lib. iv. cap.* 19, goes so far as to say that the enrolment or taxing, Luke ii. 1. was made by him.

Hence has arisen a very great difficulty, how to reconcile this fact with the character given to Cyrenius, by the evangelist, who describes him as "governor of Syria," at the time of the taxing or enrolment. Nobody has hitherto suggested that both were governors of Syria, in the same sense, with equal power, and at the same time: but some have proposed, instead of "*Cyrenius*," to read "*Saturninus*," in the text of Luke, so strongly have they felt this testimony of Tertullian, in conjunction with that of Josephus for an enrolment by this same Cyrenius, at a later period.

On our medal appear the letters ΟΥΟΛΟ, which, I presume, are the first letters of ΟΥΟΛΟμνιος, *Volumnius*, the colleague of Saturninus: and indeed, Josephus, *Ant. lib. xvi. cap.* 9, 10, speaking of these persons, stiles them Presidents, or Governors, in the *plural*; though Saturninus was properly President, and Vo-

lumnius was Procurator, *i. e.* chief of the emperor's revenue, in this province. There are then two things extremely remarkable in our medal: first, that only on medals of Antioch are *any* names inscribed of those consular Romans, who were sent by the early emperors to govern the province of Syria: secondly, that the name of Volumnius, an inferior officer, should appear on the same coin with that of Saturninus, the proper governor. There must have been some reason for this; and I conceive it was the following: Antioch, the capital of Syria, where, no doubt, Saturninus kept his court, was the head of a very extensive province, and was ill situated for being the seat of government, being too far north. It may be presumed too, that Damascus, a city of no small pretensions, was included in this province; and thus it might be proper, that, although one was the primary, yet in fact, for the purposes of government, there were two presidents of Syria, both appointed by the emperor, [though Tertullian hints at the appointment of *Cyrenius, by the Senate.*]

It remains now that we examine the date on our medal; EA, 35, which, I presume, is from the *Julian Era* of Rome 705, and brings us to the year 740, for the time when this coin was struck. If Herod died in the year 750 or 751, and Quintilius Varus had succeeded Saturninus only about a year, at that time, then Saturninus must have held this station eight or nine years, supposing this medal to have been struck immediately on his appointment to the government. Volumnius, possibly, might die, or might quit his appointment, in, or before, the year 746 or 747, and be succeeded by Cyrenius. This nobleman was consul of Rome 742, was sent against the *Homonadenses* perhaps about 746, being then either the ordinary proconsul of Cilicia, or an extra officer in that province. Having terminated this commission, he was appointed to the adjoining province of Syria, suppose on the death of Volumnius; and in this character he superintended the execution of that enrolment, which was appointed by the decree of Augustus Cæsar. [This statement allows for the opinion of those who think that Christ was born in 747, and Herod died about the Passover 750.] Thus, by means of our medal, we have vindicated Josephus, who describes Saturninus and Volumnius as governors of Syria: we have justified both St. Luke and Tertullian, though in a seeming contradiction: one affirming Cyrenius, the other affirming Saturninus, to have executed the enrolment: and we have justified the words of the Evangelist, which may be thus understood: "This enrolment was the first effected by Cyrenius; meaning, while he was the first time governor of Syria, *of the same rank as Volumnius:* of which province he was afterwards governor, *of the same rank as Saturninus:* in which capacity he enforced another enrolment, from which this should be carefully distinguished." Or: "This was the first enrolment of Cyrenius, he being then governor of Syria *associated* with Saturninus: and should be distinguished from that he made eleven years afterwards, when he was the chief, the precedential, governor of the same province."

But where he has not equal authority, the writer's conjectures manifest considerable shrewdness. The derivations, to which he has recourse for the explanations of Hebrew names of places are many of them new; and most of them are so far successful as to disgust us with the former explications. This, however, was no very arduous undertaking; and the difficulty was much less, to convince us that they were bad, than to substitute better. The following is an instance.

AROER. This word seems to import repeated *liftings up*, or risings; and it might be the character of the city *Aroer*, as well as of a region, to consist of small hills, or risings, or what we term *knolls*, or *haughs*.

This seems more probable than the idea of *bustle*, or *stir*, occasioned by crowds of people; for though this agrees sufficiently with the city *Aroer*, yet it does not well describe a region. As the city Aroer was divided by the stream on which it stood, I would query, whether the duplicate form of the word does not denote *two* passages; which agrees well enough with the radical idea of *bustle*: "THE FERRIES." *Vide* AR, and REHOBOTH *Oir*, or *Ar*.———But,

A further thought has struck me on considering this name and its derivation: we have not, that I know of, in the Hebrew, any word which certainly denotes a *bridge*, or construction, whether of arches, or otherwise, for passing over rivers: yet, undoubtedly, this convenience must have been known, since the very laying a plank across a stream would lead to it, and to a proper name for it, by way of distinction. But, if the root *Ar*, or *Oir*, import *lifting up*, or *rising*, then it well expresses the elevated nature of a bridge; which, being laid from bank to bank of a river, is certainly *lifted up* over the stream. Whether, when plural, it imports any thing like *arches*, may be left undetermined; that form of construction appearing in no truly ancient Egyptian structure, with which we are acquainted. By way of corroborating this idea we may examine a few instances of the application of the name *Ar*, or *Oir*.

1. AR, the city of the Moabites, was properly called *Rabba*, or *Rabbath*, and, if this name imports *great town*, *Megalopolis*, yet the name *Ar* might allude to its bridge. This is perfectly agreeable to what we read Numb.

xxi. 15. "The stream of the brooks *(plural)* which go down to the *termination* (or point of land diminishing into nothing by the union of these streams) of *Ar*,"—so that *Ar* stood on a such a point of land. Deut. ii. 18. "Thou art to pass over (the river) through *Ar*, the termination, or bound, of Moab:"—now it is impossible to suppose that the termination of the territory of the Moabites was immediately at this their capital city; but, the point of land on which this city stood might terminate there.

In like manner, Aroer is described, Deut. ii. 36, as being "by the brink of the river of Arnon, even in the city which is *in* the torrent;"—"in the *middle* of the torrent," Josh. xii. 2. "Aroer that is upon the bank of the river Arnon, even the city that is *in the midst of the river*." Josh. xiii. 9, and still more particularly, 2 Sam. xxiv. 5. "Aroer, the city which lieth *in the midst of the river* of Gad." From these places it is clear that Aroer was surrounded by water: *i. e.* it stood on the point of land formed by the junction of two streams: so that, to enter it, *one* bridge must be passed, over one of the streams; hence its distinction *Ar*, "Bridge-town:" but after a bridge was built over each stream, it would naturally receive this distinction in a duplicate form: *Ar Ar*, *Oir Oir*; "Bridges-town."

This acceptation of the word *Oir*, as signifying a bridge, is of further use in that very perplexing question, why it is appended to *Rehoboth*, Gen. x. 11? *Rehoboth Oir*. Under its proper article the reader will see how this addition has embarrassed the learned: but if we take it as a mark of distinction "*Bridge* Rehoboth," all becomes easy; and matter of fact agrees with it, as the situation to which we have assigned it, *Altun-Kicupri*, "the bridge of gold," is thus distinguished to this day.

These specimens are transcribed from the Index of names and places. What are termed *Excursions* assume much more the air of disquisition; and some of them must have cost considerable pains, in the inquiries necessary to determine the writer's judgment.

We confess that the geography of Scripture appears to be much more extensive, than we had formerly thought: even China, it seems, was included in it, nor were the British islands wholly unknown. This, however, was not wonderful, if the Phenicians really traded to Britain for tin; as Judea might easily obtain report, if not correct information, from the Tyrians.

We are sure that the knowledge possessed by the prophets of the southern parts of the globe extended deeply into Africa. So far as the connection of Egypt with Ethiopia, so far as the intercourse of Abyssinia with Judea, after the days of Solomon, and so far as vessels from, or to, Egion-gaber might furnish intelligence of southern Africa, we may fairly suppose these channels of information would be encouraged and improved. The prophet Isaiah appears to have had a very competent knowledge of Ethiopia, its manners, and productions. The prophet Ezekiel appears to have had an accurate knowledge of northern countries. Being settled during the captivity, for a time, if not altogether, on the northern border of the Assyrian empire, he seems to have heard described, whether by natives of them, or by travellers into them, those countries which now form the middle provinces of the Russian empire. I should think his knowledge hardly extended further north than Moscow: nor have we any reason to conclude that he had himself visited these regions. It only remains, that we inquire how far westward the geography of Scripture extends. This is rendered somewhat difficult, by the ambiguity attending the word *islands*, which appears to me to be used in Scripture in three senses, 1. as denoting a plantation, or settlement, or as we might say, a *colony*. 2. The islands of the Archipelago, they being the islands best known to the Hebrews; but as these could not well be described as *very far off*, I incline to think that, 3. A much more distant groupe of islands is intended; and sometimes even, possibly, the British islands. For instance, Isaiah, lxvi, 19. "I will set a sign—to the islands *afar off that have not heard my fame, neither have seen my glory*; and they shall declare my glory among the Gentiles." As the prophet had already mentioned Greece (Javan) and Tarshish, he seems now to extend his views to countries more remote. It is possible he might include Spain; but it is extremely probable, that the British Isles were his *Ultima Thulé*: the most western habitations that he knew of. The isles in the Archipelago are excluded by the mention of Javan; and if Tarshish was Tartessus in Spain, then Spain could not be these still further distant islands; which are described as *not having heard* of Jehovah. Other passages may support this conjecture; perhaps Isaiah, chap. xliii. 5, 6. lix. 18, 19, and Jer. xxxi. 10, but, intending this only as a conjecture, I leave it to the judgment of the judicious; not without hope of its being favourably received.

We consider this volume as a valuable accession to the stores of Biblical learning; especially, during the present troubled state of nations, which has prevented the laudable exertions of a society formed for the purpose of procuring accurate information on the present condition and remaining antiquities of the Holy Land.

American Annals. By Abiel Holmes, D.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. Reprinted for C. Taylor, London. 1808. *(Continued from p. 267.)*

The second volume of this work, as it approaches nearer to our own times, encreases in interest, if it diminishes somewhat in curiosity. We are no longer presented with the view of a people, struggling amid the hardships of want, and disease; or alternately courting and conquering savage tribes. We behold them settled, acquiring property and importance, and cherished by the mother country with the most parental attention. We see her defending them against their enemies: engaging in war with powerful nations on their account; and, at length, a separation ensuing between the parent state and her offspring, which, however it might be lamented at the time, has proved of the greatest advantage to Britain; while her rival, who fomented the disturbance, and widened the breach to the utmost of her power, has fallen a victim to the natural consequences of the principles she encouraged, and has sunk under the recoil of efforts made to overwhelm a dreaded antagonist. Never was a lesson so severe taught to self-sufficient statesmen! never was Gallic *finesse* so completely counteracted, by the very success of its own favourite but fallacious political devices.

As we have already brought our readers acquainted with Dr. Holmes's labours, we shall do little more, in the present article, than transcribe some of those *pieces* of information of which these volumes comprize many. The following is proper to be had in everlasting remembrance, lest the same credulity, which is not wholly extinct among our rustics, should revive, and perhaps, with accumulated horrors.

A. D. 1692. A strange infatuation had already begun to produce misery in private families, and disorder throughout the community. The imputation of witchcraft was accompanied with a prevalent belief of its reality; and the lives of a considerable number of innocent people were sacrificed to blind zeal, and superstitious credulity. The mischief began at Salem, in February; but it soon extended into various parts of the colony. The contagion however was principally within the county of Essex. Before the close of September, nineteen persons were executed, and one pressed to death, all of whom asserted their innocence.*

This part of the history of our coutnry furnishes an affecting proof of the imbecillity of the human mind, and of the potent influence of the passions. The culture of sound philosophy, and the dissemination of useful knowledge, have a happy tendency to repress chimerical theories, with their delusive and miserable effects. The æra of English learning had scarcely commenced. Laws then existed in England against witches; and the authority of Sir Matthew Hale, who was revered in New England, not only for his knowledge in the law, but for his gravity and piety, had doubtless great influence. The trial of the witches in Suffolk in England was published in 1684: and there was so exact a resemblance between the Old England dæmons and the New, that, it can hardly be doubted, the arts of the designing were borrowed, and the credulity of the populace augmented, from the parent country. The gloomy state of New England probably facilitated the delusion; for "superstition flourishes in times of danger and dismay." The distress of the colonist, at this time, was great. The inland frontiers east were continually harrassed by the French and Indians. The abortive expedition to Canada had exposed the country to the resentment of France, the effects of which were perpetually dreaded, and, at the same time, had incurred a heavy debt. The old charter was gone; and what evils would be introduced by the new, which was very reluctantly received by many, time only could determine, but fear might forbode.

How far these causes, operating in a wilderness, that was scarcely cleared up, might have contributed toward the infatuation, it is difficult to determine. It were injurious

* Coll. Hist. Soc. v. 76. Hutchinson, ii. 59. Calef, part v. Giles Cory, refusing to plead, had judgment of *peine fort et dure* for standing mute, and was pressed to death; the only instance of this barbarous punishment, that ever has occurred in New England. More than a hundred women, many of them of fair characters and of the most reputable families, in the towns of Salem, Beverly, Andover, Billerica, and other towns, were apprehended, examined, and generally committed to prison. Ibid. No person was safe. What Montesquieu says of the Greeks, in the time of the Emperor Theodorus Lascaris, might be applied here: "A person ought to have been a magician to be able to clear himself of the imputation of magic. Such was the excess of their stupidity, that, to the most dubious crime in the world, they joined the most uncertain proofs." Spirit of Laws, book xii. chap. v.

however to consider New England as peculiar to this culpable credulity, with its sanguinary effects; for more persons have been put to death for witchcraft in a single county in England in a short space of time, than have suffered, for the same cause, in all New England since its first settlement.

Although the trials on indictment for witchcraft were prosecuted the subsequent year, yet no execution appears to have taken place. Time gradually detected the delusion. Persons in high stations, and of irreproachable characters, were at length accused. The spectral evidence was no longer admitted. The voice of Reason was heard; and all, who had been imprisoned were set at liberty.

We do not perceive that Dr. H. has quoted Mather on this subject, though he has on others: yet some of Mather's stories we remember to have perused with mingled pity and astonishment. Some late events in the North of England have contributed to induce our selection of this passage: We trust that we need not caution the present time against indulging a superstitious bitterness of spirit in opposition to superstition itself.

1701. The number of inhabitants in the English American colonies, and about the commencement of this century, was estimated at 262,000.

The particulars of this estimate are as follow:

	Souls.		*Souls.*
Massachusetts . . .	70,000	New York . . .	50,000
Connecticut	30,000	Jerseys	15,000
Rhode Island . . .	10,000	Pennsylvania . .	20,000
New Hampshire . .	10,000	Maryland . . .	25,000
		Virginia . . .	40,000
New England . . .	120,000	North Carolina .	5,000
Middle & Sou. colonies	142,000	South Carolina .	7,000
Total . .	262,000	Total . .	142,000

There arrived, in 1729, at Pennsylvania, from Europe, 6,208 persons, for the purpose of settling in that colony. The following were the proportions:

English and Welsh passengers and servants	267
Scots servants	45
Irish passengers and servants	1,153
Palatine passengers	243
Arrived at Newcastle government alone, passengers and servants, chiefly from Ireland, about	4,500
Total	6,208

This migration of the Irish from their country in much greater numbers than the English or Scotch, is not unworthy attention. We should be glad to know whether any account, to be depended on, has been kept, of the Irish emigrants: they must have amounted to a considerable number in the course of the last century. The why and wherefore well deserve the politician's inquiry. The settlement of the province of Georgia, may be taken as an instance of the mode of conducting an original treaty of settlement, between the English and the Indians.

1733. The trustees of Georgia lost no time in the prosecution of their design for planting a colony. James Oglethorpe, esq. one of the trustees, had embarked at Gravesend for Georgia, in November, with one hundred and sixteen persons, destined for settlement in the country. On the fifteenth of January he arrived at Charlestown, where he was treated with hospitality and respect by the governor and council of South Carolina, and received great encouragement and assistance. Arriving on the first of February at Yamacraw, on the Savannah river, he explored the country, and fixed on a high spot of ground, in the vicinity of that Indian town, as the most convenient and healthful situation for the settlers. The tents were set up that night; and the people were occupied until the seventh in unloading and making a crane. Oglethorpe then employed some of them in erecting a fortification, and in felling the woods, while he marked out the town and common. The first house was begun on the ninth; and the town, after the Indian name of the river, which ran by it, was called Savannah. The fort being completed, the guns mounted, and the colony put in a state of safety, the next object of Oglethorpe's attention was, to treat with the Indians for a share of their possessions. The territory was principally occupied by the Upper and Lower Creeks, who were computed to amount to about twenty-five thousand, men, women, and children; and these tribes, according to a treaty formerly made with governor Nicholson, laid claim to the lands, lying south-west of Savannah river. The tribe of Indians settled at Yamacraw, was inconsiderable. It appeared therefore of the highest consequence to procure the friendship, not of that tribe only, but of the more formidable Creeks. By the assistance of an Indian woman, who had married a trader from Carolina, and who could speak the English and Creek languages, Oglethorpe summoned a general meeting of the chiefs, to hold a congress with him at Savannah, in order to procure their consent to the peaceable settlement of his colony.

A congress was accordingly holden, at which fifty chieftains were present. Oglethorpe represented to them the great power, wisdom, and wealth of the English; and the many advantages, that would accrue to Indians in general from a connection with that nation; and expressed his hope, that,

as they had a plenty of lands, they would freely resign a share of them to his people, who, for their benefit and instruction, had come to settle among them. After he had distributed presents among the Indians, an agreement was made; and Tomochichi, in the name of the Creek warriors, made a speech to him. Among other observations, he said, "Here is a little present," and then gave him a buffalo's skin, painted on the inside with the head and feathers of an eagle, and desired him to accept it, "because the eagle signified *speed*, and the buffalo, *strength*. The English," he proceeded, "are as swift as the bird, and as strong as the beast; since, like the first, they fly from the utmost parts of the earth over the vast seas, and, like the second, nothing can withstand them. The feathers of the eagle are *soft*, and signify *love*; the buffalo's skin *warm*, and signifies *protection*; he hoped therefore, that they would love and protect their little families." Oglethorpe, having concluded this treaty of friendship with the natives, and placed his colony in the best posture of defence, returned to England, carrying with him Tomochichi, his queen, and several other Indians.

The number of warriors of the principal Indian nations, in the neighbourhood of Carolina and Georgia, is estimated to have been, at this period, upwards, of fourteen thousand.

	Fighting men.
The Cherokees upwards of	6,000
The Chactaws about	5,000
The Upper Creeks about	2,500
The Chickasaws between 6 and 800, about	700
	14,200

The peace of 1763 was a very important era in the history of the North American colonies. Whether it was wise in the British statesmen of that day to relieve the colonists from every apprehension of their once dreaded enemies, was questioned at the time; and subsequent events have proved that it was not questioned without cause. We believe the fact to have been, that many private persons connected with America, had more correct intelligence of the disposition of the people there than the British government had, by its official communications. The public officers sent over from Britain to America, were not admitted into that confidential intimacy among the people, which certain individuals of a different description enjoyed: and we know well, that Americans who came over to England, were sufficiently free in their predictions of what would happen, to justify the inference that they had pretty well made up their minds of what they intended. Dr. H. gives the article of this treaty at length; which proves that he attaches great importance to it, though he does not avow those sentiments which we have had abundant opportunities of knowing were prevalent, both in the "old country" and in the new.

The augmentation of inhabitants in America may be estimated from the following table. In 1790, the number was, 3,929,326. In 1800, the number was 5,305,482, which was resident in the different provinces in the following proportions:

1790.	*Blacks, &c.*	*Total.*	1800. *Blacks, &c.*	*Total.*
Vermont		85000	557	154465
New Hampshire	788	141885	860	183858
Maine	538	96540	818	151719
Massachusetts	5463	378787	6452	422845
Rhode Island	4355	68825	3684	69122
Connecticut	2372	237946	6281	251002
New York	20987	340120	30097	590050
New Jersey	14185	184139	16824	211149
Pennsylvania	10274	434373	16270	602545
Delaware	19760	59096	14421	64273
Maryland	111079	319728	122604	349692
Virginia	305493	747610	346752	880146
North Carolina	105547	393751	140329	478103
South Carolina	108895	249073	146386	345591
Georgia	29662	82548	61618	162686
Kentucky	12544	73677	41084	220959
Tennessee	—	—	13584	105602
District of Columbia and Western Districts.	—	—	—	73943

Table of its imports and exports, as extracted by Dr. H. from the Encyclopédie Méthodique. [*Art.* COMMERCE, *Art.* ANGLETERRE.]

Colonies.	*Imports.* L.	s.	d.	*Exports.* L.	s.	d.
1753.						
Carolinas	168634	10	11	213009	18	7
Georgia	3057	6	6	14128	8	0
New York	80553	2	4	277864	19	10
Pennsylvania	58327	12	8	245644	13	11
Virginia and Maryland	632574	4	8	356776	11	3
New England	83395	13	5	345523	3	8
Nova Scotia	194	9	7	29552	14	9
Hudson's Bay	9874	10	1	3778	16	4
1763.						
Georgia	14409	18	4	44068	19	5
Carolinas	882369	3	6	260132	2	0
Virginia and Maryland	642294	8	9	553391	12	10
Pennsylvania	38129	10	2	294192	16	0
New York	53988	14	4	238360	2	1
New England	74819	1	1	238854	19	6
Nova Scotia	4312	9	10	16303	3	4
Canada	—			8023	15	11
Newfoundland	64102	18	8	85102	8	7
Hudson's Bay	8367	10	1	4396	2	7
Florida	—			6946	3	2
1773.						
Carolinas	456813	8	4	344859	9	1
Georgia	53381	1	8	62892	10	8
Virginia and Maryland	869803	14	5	598904	15	8
Pennsylvania	30632	8	9	426948	17	3
New York	76846	12	0	289214	19	7
New England	124624	19	6	327056	15	10
Cape Breton		16	6	984	6	4
Nova Scotia	1719	9	3	27032	18	4
Hudson's Bay	4943	4	2	6462	9	9
Canada	42394	11	2	316867	19	6
Florida	7139	13	6	31500	7	2
Newfoundland	68087	11	9	77744	1	4

A Voyage to the Demerary, containing a Statistical Account of the Settlements there, and of those on the Essequebo, the Berbice, and other contiguous Rivers of Guyana. By Henry Bolingbroke, Esq. of Norwich, Deputy Vendue Master at Surinam. 2to. pp. 400. Price London, Phillips, 1807.

What is the characteristic of the British nation, at present?—Improvement. An almost restless desire of producing greater effects than have been accomplished by former generations. We have improved our native island; and very greatly and honourably, too. We have improved our colonies; and if year after year does not discover a progress, the public is dissatisfied, if not disappointed. We have carried this principle so far, that when the chance of war has given us a possession of our enemies' colonies, we have improved them, too; and we certainly restored the Dutch settlements to that power, at the peace of Amiens, in a condition incomparably superior to that in which they were when they surrendered to us. Whether it was wise, in individuals, to engage such considerable sums as they did, on the speculation of what the arrangements at a peace might be, we do not inquire; but it will be admitted, by foreigners, at least, that the amelioration of the soil, and the augmentation of the products of the colonies of Demerary, &c. at the expence of fifteen or twenty millions sterling, was a speculation that Britain, and Britain only, would have conceived, or undertaken, or could have accomplished.

We confess, that we have not seldom doubted the propriety of such speculations: and if, at the close of the present contest, these establishments should be returned to their former masters, we do not discover the advantage that will accrue to our nation from the labour, the judgment, and the expenditure of our fellow-subjects. It will be found, in that case, that we have shewn the Hollanders the way to make the most of their property. If they continue to follow the example we have set them, though it may be honourable to us to have overcome difficulties which they found insuperable; yet the honour will very barely compensate for the increased power of rivalship, that we shall have transferred into their hands. Had this augmentation of value been the result of Dutch capital, labour, and understanding, freely exercised under British government, objections of the nature of those we have hinted at, might have slept in silence.

The consideration of the cost bestowed on these colonies, and their increased production in consequence of British improvements, naturally leads their British proprietors to desire, that, whenever peace arrives, they should be retained under our national protection. Hence arises a difficulty: if they be given up to our present enemies, the parties who now hold them must either relinquish them, to a great disadvantage, if they desire to continue British subjects; or if they prefer the continuing with their possessions, they must transfer their allegiance to a foreign power, and they become aliens from their parent state. In proportion to their increased importance will be the reluctance of Britain to part with them, and the embarrassment of our negociators arising from the difficulty of fixing on an equivalent for them. This consideration, with others usual on such occasions, reduce the jargon of *uti possidetis*, *statu quo*, and other Latin barbarisms, to their true value.

We sincerely wish that the spirit of pacification would allow the British government to take its choice of the difficulties we have stated. Very far should we be from interposing obstacles to such a happy incident. But, in the meantime, we accept with pleasure every attempt to inform us, not only on the actual condition of our distant possessions, but on their *capabilities*, and what may be hoped for from them, though at a distant day.

When a nation has many colonies, some will be more favoured than others; their real value will be greater; or the importance attached to them from circumstances, rather relative than intrinsic, will be more prominent. The writer before us asserts, that the colonies of Demerary, &c. have hitherto been greatly undervalued; and that neither the Batavian government nor the British, has duly appreciated them. He is entitled to considerable allowance, when he thus declares his opinion. He ought to esteem them more highly than others can, in proportion to his better acquaintance with them,

if they deserve it; and it is perfectly natural that he should express that esteem by language in which others may suppose they discover traces of partiality.

We are always favourable to notes taken on the spot; to observations made with the subject under the immediate inspection of the observer. The present volume is composed from letters written by the author while resident in the colony, and though this occasionally produces an irregularity in the language, yet it also adds a force which is far from injurious. There is a philosophical spirit of disquisition in some parts of the work, which is less commendable. A loose state of morals never was, and never can be truly advantageous to any community: and however use may conceal the evils of licentiousness from those accustomed to behold it, yet they are evils, notwithstanding. Their nature is not changed, although it may be overlooked. Providence has connected cause and effect together, by indissoluble bands, and if any treat the absence of morals as no injury to the commonwealth, they assume a false principle, and must be mistaken. We could have been glad if this volume had given no occasion to similar remarks. But, as we find much to commend in it, we shall take advantage of what affords us the opportunity; without fastidiously urging further censure.

Mr. B. assures us, that our old West India islands are worn out; and that the people of Barbadoes sent to the Demerary "many vessels for *cargoes of earth*, with which they manured their lands." This traffic would have been carried on to a considerable extent, but the bottoms of the vessels were infested by the worms. The seasons in these settlements are two wet and two dry, in the year: the former commences in December, and continues January and February; also June, July, and August: the latter occupies the intervening months.

Mr. B. speaks favourably of the climate of the West Indies; but the fatal effects of indulgence in new rum, expressively and justly called "kill devil," he states very forcibly. We believe that intemperance slays its ten thousands; but that the climate, and the *seasoning* does not slay its thousands, will require accumulated evidence to persuade us. Even our author's own experience, (p. 89,) militates against his opinion. Property may be acquired in these colonies: but the manner of enjoying it, is very confined. The means of intellectual gratification are rare; those of the senses are in plenty. Property, however, by the change of sovereignty, at the last peace, was sunk to half its cost; and at that price was offered in vain. The losses sustained by the colony in consequence of returned bills, and other mercantile misfortunes attendant on the renewal of the war, are stated by Mr. B. at £1,135,000; and this, notwithstanding *some* alleviation was obtained from an order of the king in council. Mr. B. states the following particulars of this injury:

Damages on bills returned.....	£ 250,000
Expences of law suits, noting, protesting, postage, interest, &c.....	10,000
Captures made by the British..	1,000,000
	£1,260,000
Recovered by order of the king and council.....	125,000
	£1,135,000

This diminution of capital, could not but produce severe sufferings in a colony only rising into importance. This was perhaps inevitable. However, it did not alienate the minds of the Dutch planters: nor blind them to the advantages they had derived from British spirit and capital. The enterprise of capturing these districts was far enough from being of the most arduous description; and when it is known, that the British fleet was waited for; and that *many* ships laden with goods accompanied the assailants, we cannot rank the atchievement among the most brilliant, though it may deserve a place, if our author be correct, among the most beneficial.

Stabroek is the capital of the colony; and if the reader desires to know what kind of a capital it is, Mr. B. will describe it to him.

Stabroek was to me quite a new sight. I recollected no English town which bore the least resemblance. It stands on the flat strand, and canals, where black and, tawny children were plunging about like didappers, inclose the main street: while wooden houses, with colonnaded porticoes and balconies shaded by a projecting roof, are orderly arranged between spacious intervals in three parallel lines. They are seldom above two

story high: they stand on low brick foundations, and are roofed with a red wood, which I took for mahogany. No where the glitter of a glass casement; Venetian blinds, or *jealousees* as they are called by the inhabitants, close every window; and the rooms project in all directions to catch the luxury of a thorough draft of air, so that the ground-plan of a dwelling is mostly in the shape of a cross. There are no trees in the streets as in Holland; the town would have been pleasanter with this imitation of the old country; but casks and bales lie about, as if every road was a wharf, and numerous warehouses are intermingled with the dwellings. Even the public buildings are of wood. Blacks clad only with a blue pantaloon, or with a mere towel of checking supported by a string about the loins, come to perform every office. Here and there a white man in a muslin shirt, and gingham trowsers is seen smoking his segar, and giving directions from under an umbrella to his sable messengers; or is led about in a phaeton drawn by ponies to superintend the shipping of his goods. A noon-day sultriness and silence prevail: every motion is performed with such tranquillity for fear of kicking up a dust, that one would suppose the very labourers at work in a church during service.

By the time I had unpacked, washed, and dressed, dinner was ready, namely at five.

A dinner at Stabroek is a sort of mercantile medley of the imitable parts of the manners of remote nations. There was soup to begin with, as in France, and salted ling to begin with as in Holland: there was an English huge joint of beef and a couple of Moscovy ducks: there was an Italian desert of Bologna sausages and sallad, anchovies and olives: there was fruit of all kinds, pine-apples, guavas, oranges, shaddocks and avoiras. Wine was taken during the repast, and porter between the courses, for a *bonne bouche*.

At dusk, spermaceti candles were lighted, and placed within large cones of glass, to prevent the wind from blowing them aside. Segars were offered to us at the whist table, and most of the party smoaked, and drank coffee. A hammock, protected by a gauze curtain against the mosquitoes, was allotted me to sleep in, until beds could be put up.

The household establishment I found to consist of eight male and two female negro-servants; a strange disproportion. The house was spacious, airy, and open, with pervious shutters, to admit everywhere a free circulation of air.

Mr. B. gives a very favourable account of the negroes in several parts of his work. We shall offer some of his remarks.

There is a market-place where the negroes assemble to sell their truck, such as fruit, vegetables, fowls, eggs, and where the hucksters expose for sale articles of European manufacture (much in the same manner as the pedlars do in England) in addition to salt beef, pork, and fish, bread, cheese, pipes, tobacco, and other articles, in small quantities, to enable the negroes to supply themselves agreeably to the length of their purses. Hucksters are free women of color, who purchase their commodities of merchants at two or three months credit, and retail them out in the manner described. Many of them are, indeed, wealthy, and possess ten, fifteen, and twenty negroes, all of whom they employ in this traffic. It is by no means an uncommon thing for negroes in this line to be travelling about the country for several weeks together, sometimes with an attendant, having trunks of goods to a considerable amount, say two hundred pounds, and when a good opportunity offers, they remit to their mistresses what money they have taken. It is really surprizing what a large sum is thus returned by these people going from one estate to another. The permission of the manager on every plantation is always necessary, before the huckster ventures to the negro houses, where the bargains are made. Those that have not money barter their fowls, pigs, segars, for what they stand in need of. The hucksters are provided with such an assortment as to be able to supply the negro with a coarse check, or the manager with a fine cambric, for his shirts. Coloured women of all descriptions are extravagantly fond of dress: but those resident in the country, not having such an opportunity as the Stabroek ladies of seeing every thing new as it arrives, feel a lively sensation of joy and pleasure at the sight of a huckster, and anticipate the pleasure of tumbling over the contents of her trunk; and if it contains any new articles of fashion, their hearts beat high with wishes to obtain them. If a joe or a dollar be still remaining, it is sure to go: should their purse be empty, they make no hesitation in asking for credit: such is the general character and conduct of coloured women.

The market is copiously supplied with butchers' meat, but at a most extravagant rate: mutton 3s. veal 2s. 6d. beef 2s. 1d. pork 10d. per pound. With fish, the town is not so well provided as the country, no fish-monger has ever yet engaged in the business upon a scale sufficiently extensive to supply the population. The utmost endeavour yet made is that of some negroes, who hire themselves of their masters, at so much a day or month, and go a little beyond the mouth of the river in canoes, returning by one or two o'clock and selling what they may have caught. A very glutinous fish, called a paukama, which is esteemed a dainty, is

taken in a curious manner. It finds a principal part of its sustenance in hollow trees, logs of wood, and in the skeletons of old ships, which from laying in mud by the water side, soon decay. These they visit for food during flood tide, but at ebb are left in the cavities of the wood, out of which the negroes draw them by a hook fastened to he end of a stick.

A negro, in the enjoyment of social happiness, having his wife and children, a garden, his goats, pigs, and feathered stock to attend to, feels a degree of interest in the estate, which would scarcely be expected from an emigrated African. By being transported to a new soil, and a more civilized country, these people become more humanized, more enlightened; their minds undergo a new formation, and they are enabled to distinguish the good treatment they receive here, from the arbitrary and unrelenting mandates of the petty kings and princes in their own country, where they are subject to be butchered like a parcel of swine. Better, sure, are the Africans under the West India planters, protected as they are by the colonial laws, transplanted into a settlement, where their industry and talents will make them useful members of the community, than abandoned to the cruel and rude tyranny of an uncivilized master in their own country. The severe methods of coercion, formerly used by the West Indian planters, are traditional among the Africans, and resulted from employing negro task-masters. In proportion as white overseers have become numerous, has the treatment improved. During my residence in Demerary, I made it a regular question of inquiry among plantation-negroes, whom I was constantly in the habit of seeing and conversing with at remote places, as my chief occupation consisted in travelling, whether they preferred their own country to this; and I hereby make a solemn asseveration, which will remain upon record, that of several hundreds of negroes, to whom I have put the question at different periods, they have all given the preference to their present situations." I will venture to assert, that, in case of asking all the negroes round in the colonies, there will be found ninety contents out of every hundred to whom the question should be put.

I discovered in a singular manner that one of the sailor negroes attached to our establishment, and who had been in Demerary about two years, had seen Mungo Park, in his travels in the interior of Africa. I was going down to Essequebo in the schooner, and, as was my custom, I had put three or four books into my portmanteau: Mungo Park's Travels was among the number. In looking over the vocabulary of the Mandingo tongue, I called Peter, a negro of that nation, and asked him a question in his own language. "Kie! massa, you sabbe talk me country," was the exclamation. I had now an opportunity of proving Mungo Park's correctness, and desired Peter to turn the question I had put to him into English, which he did, with several others, and from their agreeing with the translation, he convinced me that the travels in Africa deserved credit and confidence. However, to prove further, I told Peter what I was reading, when he replied with energy, "Massa, me been see that white man in me country, in de town where me live, he been come dere one night for sleep, one blacksmith countryman for me been with him, me been give him rice for he supper, and soon, soon, in the morning he been go towards the Moor's country." From the earnest manner in which this artless tale was delivered, I was convinced that Peter had seen Mungo Park; the name of the village, and the reception he met with, agreed so exactly with what was narrated, that there could be no doubt of it.

This recollection of our adventurous countrynan will not, we hope, be deemed misplaced in the Panorama. Had we been in the boat, this negro should have received some favour, for his kindness to Mungo Park. Could enough be done for those black women who relieved him when in the deepest distress, should they have been transported to any British settlement?

Our author gives the most gratifying account of the benevolence and charity of this colony. A destitute widow and two children were sent home, by a subscription of £500. An artilleryman who had lost his arm in the service, received £240. Some Spanish prisoners who were naked were clothed at the expense of £100. All these very voluntary acts of compassion.

We shall next avail ourselves of Mr. B's. description of the Indians.

The Carribbees are the most numerous and warlike of the native tribes of Guyana. During peace they have no sovereigns or magistrates; but during war a chief is elected, who leads them to battle. Their weapons are bows and arrows, and large clubs made of iron wood: they also use poisoned shafts, which are discharged through a reed by the force of the lungs. They are seldom at war with other tribes, but against the Spaniards they carry on an almost constant hostility. Their houses are situated near each other, so that the blowing of a shell, which is their usual signal, will in a very short time assemble many hundreds of the inhabitants. The

Carribbees excel the other tribes in industry. The chief employments of the men are hunting and fishing. the women perform the in-door labours; they also cultivate plantains and cassava, upon as much ground as they choose, for there is no property in land among the Indians. Their hammocks are made with great labour: the cotton is spun with the hand, and in the process of weaving, the thread analogous to our shoot is passed under every other thread of the warp separately, as in darning, raising them one by one with the finger. When the weaving is finished, the hammock is dyed with red figures. Some part of the produce of their industry they barter for European articles. For this purpose they make canoes out of trees, hollowed by fire, some of which are seventy feet in length. Beside these, they exchange wax, gourds full of the balsam capivi, cotton hammocks, different kinds of wood, and staves. For these they get in return hooks, knives, hatchets, fire arms, combs, looking glasses, beads of glass and of coral.

This barter-trade in my opinion, could be greatly increased. By holding fairs at certain known seasons, and offering some hospitality to the savages, they could be induced to collect from remote places of the interior. They would bring many curious productions, and gradually acquire a variety of wants. The Spaniards have instituted such fairs at Buenos Ayres with the happiest effect. It is true, they fix on the grand festivals of their religion for the assemblage, and hold showy processions, in which the Indians delight to take a part, drest up with crowns of feathers. But games of agility and bodily exercises, shooting with the bow, distributing swimming prizes, horse-races even, might be made to serve for the pretence of meeting. Fairs are the natural methods of distributing wares in countries insufficiently peopled to maintain stationary shops.

It is an undoubted fact, that the Carribbees have, in some instances, devoured their enemies slain in battle. Of all the natives of Guyana, this practice is peculiar to the Carribees.——

Cannibalism is the practice only of the most savage and ferocious nations, of those who have little sensibility of heart to render them capable of loving, and who are devoid of the amiable qualities of the mind, which are the objects of love. It should be observed also, that they only devour their enemies, and rather to satisfy their revenge, than their hungers of all passions, revenge is the most destructive of love.....

Of all their instances of regard to their deceased friends, none is so striking as what they call the feast of the dead, or the feast of souls. The day for this ceremony is appointed in the council of their chiefs, who give orders for every thing, which may enable them to celebrate it with pomp and magnificence. The riches of the nation are exhausted on this occasion, and all their ingenuity displayed. The neighbouring people are invited to partake of the feast, and to be witnesses of the solemnity. At this time, all who have died since the last solemn feast of that kind, are taken out of their graves. Those who have been interred at the greatest distance from the villages are diligently sought for, and brought to this great rendezvous of carcases. It is not difficult to conceive the horror of this general disinterment, &c. I know not which ought to strike us most, the horror of so shocking a sight, or the tender piety and affection of these poor people towards their departed friends; for nothing deserves our admiration more, than that eager diligence and attention with which they discharge this melancholy duty of their tenderness, &c.

This strange festival is more or less in use among all the American savages bordering on the gulf of Mexico, on the Missisipi as on the Orenooko, and is probably a remnant of Mexican superstition. A pompous reinterment is given to the dead; and games of all kinds are celebrated on the occasion, in the spirit of those which the ancient Greeks and Romans celebrated upon similiar occasions.

On another occasion, Mr. B. mentions

The arrival of forty canoes in New Amsterdam, full of Indians; they consisted of upwards of four hundred, and had been collected in different parts of the river by their respective chiefs, to protect the town and assist the inhabitants to regain possession of the fort. On their landing, they were regularly ranged under their respective chieftains, the canoes were disencumbered of their provisions, and hauled up above high water mark. They were then conducted in separate bodies to outhouses and other buildings, which were lent them for quarters. It is needless to say they were well received and accommodated by the inhabitants with every necessary, which to their wild uncultivated taste was luxury.

The appearance of these naked warriors was indeed singular. I have before remarked, that the Indians are low in stature, stout, well made, with long black hair, and strings of beads round their ancles and wrists, the only covering in point of dress is a piece of blue India sallampores, except the captains or heads of a clan, who are distinguished by an European suit of clothes, and the hereditary or acquired staff of office. Their bows were slung at their backs, accompanied with a quiver full of poisoned arrows, and another pointed at the end with steel like javelins; in their hands they carried a club about two feet

long, considerably larger at one end than the other; the edges are made so very sharp, and the wood being of the hardest kind, that a blow, aimed by a person who knows the use of these weapons, is sufficient not only to stun, but to kill a man on the spot.

The Indians have a sincere dislike and contempt for the blacks; considering them apparently as an inferior race, born, like cattle, to labour for the service of their betters. Of the rights of intellect to exert control, they have an instinctive conviction; and are still less scrupulous than the Europeans, about the means of maintaining ascendancy. With them, tenderness begins where fear ends; there is in all their affections, a something of contempt; it is extended to women, to children, to the young, rarely to the adult. They are grateful to the most punctilious honour; but like people, who feel an obligation as an indignity, and who, being defied to an emulation of good offices, wish to surpass in them. A white planter, in this district, who shewed hospitality to a travelling Indian family, of which the woman happened to lie in at his house, was called on a year after by the husband, and presented with a beautiful female slave, the booty of a remote campaign.

The philosopher will find ample occasion for remark, in this description. These men are simple sons of nature; they are neither peverted by refinement, nor "sophisticated by the arts of superstition," (i. e. of religion) as a certain writer expresses himself.—But, those who infer that they need no amelioration of manners, which implies the reception of better principles, have very different notions of human happiness, as well as of human excellence, from what we entertain.

The Moravians have a negro chapel in Stabroek. They have translated the Bible and a book of hymns into the *Talkee-talkee*, or negro language, of which they have composed a grammar. This is commendable; yet we are hardly satisfied with the elevation of this *Talkee-talkee* jargon to the dignity of a language. Is it impossible to teach the negroes a purer dialect? Might they not learn English by the same means as they now learn this mixture of tongues?

Mr. B. pays attention to the Natural History of the colony: he does not add much that is new to us; yet we think his diligence deserves praise, if he be the *original* observer. He is, however, no Naturalist: he describes the Aboma snake as having two *claws*, near the tail. They are not *claws*; neither are they *near the tail*.

A most remarkable conflagration took place in 1769, when "the whole coast was on fire progressively from Surinam to the Demerary. The flames were supposed to have been unintentionally kindled by rebel negroes: they spread with marvellous continuity, licking up vast forests, and laying waste wide plantations."

We should have willingly given a place to the imports and exports of the colony, had Mr. B. stated them later than Sir. W. Young. We believe these must be sought for in England.

A map of the district is prefixed by way of frontispiece.

Mrs. Leicester's School; or the History of several Young Ladies, related by themselves. pp. 178. Crown 8vo. Price 3s. Godwin, London, 1808.

THESE tales are supposed to be related by a number of young ladies, on their arrival at school, when it opens after the holidays. The governess proposes this, in order to bring them acquainted with the history of each other, and to introduce sociability among them.

The work is liable to the same exception as others are, which attempt to describe the manners of childhood: the speakers are too old for the characters they sustain. Very few writers can combine the simplicity and energy of this early age, with a sufficient portion of amusement and vivacity. We might, nevertheless, have admitted this production to a place among those intended to diversify the attention of youth, had we not detected in it a too great importance attached to theatrical enjoyments. In our view of the conduct and company of the theatre, we cannot but recommend a total indifference to it, in younger minds. Theatrical pleasures should never be held out as rewards; nor should the gratification to be expected from them be heightened by description or anticipation. We should be glad to characterize most dramatic representations of our time, as no worse than *blanks*: but, who would recommend a blank, to youth especially, as the reward of virtue already displayed, or as an excitement to exertions of talent, or excellence of deportment?

The Life of Thuanus, with some Account of his Writings, and a Translation of the Preface to his History: by the Rev. J. Collinson, M. A. 8vo. pp. 467. Price 9s. Longman, London, 1807.

CERTAINLY the lives of illustrious men, who have been of eminent utility and importance to the world, by their stations or their talents, ought to be communicated to the public: and if, from time to time, attention be called to them, by their appearance in new forms or new editions, so much the better. Those who have lived in times of distress and difficulty, who have had access to the secret springs that moved or directed the machine of the state, or who have examined the rival schemes and plans of opposing politicians, if they are at liberty to state them fairly, have the means of laying not only their contemporaries, but succeeding ages, under great obligations. "Never were such times, as those we live in!" exclaims the uninformed, to whom Knowledge

——————her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of Time, did ne'er unroll:

while those familiar with the events of prior ages know, that the calamities, and the intricacies, which afflict and perplex mankind, have frequently, too frequently, been the result of unprincipled ambition, and wanton pride.

M. Thuanus, or de Thou, was President of the Parliament of Paris, and a confidential minister to two kings of France, Henry III. and Henry IV. He saw the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572: he saw the civil wars which religion, or a somewhat assuming the guise of religion, kindled, in his native land; and he wrote in Latin the history of those times. That work has immortalised his name. The sincerity and accuracy of its author, the personal piety, and the honest zeal for the prosperity of his country, that appear in it, have distinguished it, and will continue to distinguish it, in the judgment of all who are capable of proper esteem for such excellent qualities. He beheld the extremes of zeal, Catholic and Protestant; he was not ignorant of the evils attendant on such extremes. He does not suffer himself to be swayed by either party; but, by avoiding the misrepresentations to which both parties were prone, he has obtained the applause of all considerate men; and is deservedly preferred to those who, however eminent for station (Cardinals Baronius, Bellarmine, and du Perron), were too much identified with the cause they espoused, to be impartial narrators of events connected with it.

Thuanus was born Oct. 9, 1553. His grandfather and father successively filled the office of First President of the Parliament of Paris, which is the highest distinction in the law; and in some sense, is not unlike our Lord Chancellor; as it combines legal with political eminence. He was of delicate health in his childhood, and was more than once given over as past recovery, from illness. This affliction interrupted his studies; but it left him at liberty to follow the bias of his mind; and he gained more from the conversation of eminent personages, than can be believed by those who seclude themselves too constantly from "the cheerful haunts of men." He enjoyed, however, the advantages of a regular course of learning, being originally intended for the church; but, on occasion of his father's hopes being disappointed by the deaths of his elder sons, Thuanus quitted the sacred profession, and attached himself to the law. He was appointed President in 1587, being then 34 years of age; but was restricted, by an act, from giving judgment as President, until he had attained the legal age of forty. He married the same year. After this we find him engaged in various services, for the kings, his sovereigns; and more than once, during the troubles of the times, obliged to have recourse to disguise for personal safety. He saw foreign courts, also, and the wisdom that he learned he made his own. The freedom and integrity of his advice was little favourable to his interest at court. The liberal sentiments that marked his writings, were construed perversely, by bigots. The Jesuits calumniated, not the work only, but its author. The king from policy wavered in his protection; and the *whole* performance was condemned at Rome, while only *one third part* of it was published. Like other great men, he experienced the fickleness of court favour; and, like them, had recourse to sources of satisfaction within

himself. He never retired wholly from the duties of his station; but died in his office, after a long illness, May 7, 1617. Aged 64.

Thuanus left six children, three sons and three daughters, the eldest of whom was not more than ten years of age. The daughters, when arrived at maturity, married into respectable families.

Francis Augustus, the eldest son, applied to the study of the law, and rose to be a Counsellor of State, and Master of the Requests. Unfortunately he became privy to the conspiracy against the state, which M. de Cinq Mars, in concert with the Dukes d'Orleans and de Bouillon, princes of the blood, projected in 1642. The plot, though in reality directed against the exorbitant and invidious power of Cardinal Richelieu, amounted to high treason; and young Thuanus, being treated as an accomplice in it, was beheaded at Lyons, September 12, 1642. He was in his 36th year, and suffered with great fortitude.

It has been asserted, perhaps without sufficient grounds, that Richelieu instigated this act of severity, in revenge of an unfavourable but just character of his uncle, which had appeared in the history of Thuanus.

The contemplation of a noble character cannot but produce beneficial effects on the mind; we shall, therefore, insert the description of the more prominent parts of the character of Thuanus as given by the present writer.

It is evident that Thuanus disapproved persecution, and did not believe that those who dissented from the Church of Rome were excluded from all hope of salvation.

These two tenets, of the Papal infallibility, and of the final perdition of all who are not of the Romanish Communion, have, perhaps, never been strongly maintained by sensible and humane Romanists. They, indeed, bear no relation to the Gospel of Christ; but it must be allowed that they are powerful instruments to sway the minds of the multitude, and have actually been at the root of the most dreadful tumults and excesses.

If Thuanus was not a good Papist, we may be allowed to call him a good Christian; for his sincerity in religion cannot be doubted by those who attend to the language he uses. It is probable that he saw many errors in the Church of Rome, and wished that it might silently reform the abuses that had crept into it, and thus obviate schism and contention. His political principles were of the purest kind. Fortune, dignity, life itself, were never by him put in competition with his duty and the suggestions of his conscience. The imbecility of King Henry III. did not make him desert his cause in difficulty, nor was he detached from it by the inviting smiles and professions of the Duke of Guise. Yet was his service given more to his country than to the monarch. He always maintained the independence of the parliament; and, in a memorable passage of his preface, exhorts the amiable Henry IV. to remember "that Frenchmen were all the servants of the laws, in order that they might be free."

Learned himself, he was a munificent patron of literature; and, by his lavish praises of scholars, seems to have entertained a predilection for polite learning, above any other attainment. His talents, if not of the first rate, were directed to the best purposes, with sound judgment and unwearied application.

His conduct, in private life, was most attractive. We may wish for more familiar and minute particulars and anecdotes of his manners and disposition: but it is sufficiently evident that he was without any disguise or concealment, of great simplicity, plain, sincere, and affectionate. He was a tender husband and a provident father; and it is pleasing to observe, from his will, that he would not have his daughters forced to take the veil against their inclinations.

Those who wish to be acquainted with the shades of our Author's character will perhaps discover that he felt a too great consciousness of his own merit, which made the gravity of his manners appear formal and unbending, and sometimes degenerated into expressions of vanity and pride. Though in most respects superior to the idle prejudices of the age in which he lived, he was a believer in omens and presages.

To be gratified with the incense of flattery is so general a tendency of human nature, that it can hardly be ascribed as a peculiar failing to Thuanus.

His weaknesses never amounted to vice; but the energy he possessed was all employed on the side of virtue. So severe and nice were his principles, that he seems unwilling to allow that he regarded in any action the praise even of good and wise men; but endeavoured to regulate his whole conduct upon religious motives.

He was uniform and consistent in the practice of virtue; and was one of the few "of whom to record the truth is their best praise." The words which Tacitus applies to the expression of Agricola's countenance, may, with some propriety, be adopted in summing up the general character of Thuanus: "Bonum virum facilè dixeris, magnum libentèr:" "You pronounce him without hesitation to have been a good man; you feel willing to rank him among the great."

Thuanus was eighteen years of age when the massacre of St. Bartholomew

took place at Paris. It is probable, that this enormity confirmed his hatred of bigotted zeal on the Catholic side: as the calamities his country endured from the religious wars, to which the Protestants were one party, might lead him to think ill of whatever persuasion had recourse to arms. Doubtless he discovered more of the pride of man, than of the fear of God, in many whose professions deceived the world. We have seen in our own days events at Paris, which render perfectly credible all the horrors of the famous St. Bartholomew.

Paris at that time resounded with preparations for the nuptials of the young king of Navarre with Margaret of Valois, sister to Charles IX. King of France. Thuanus, with some difficulty, gained admission to the ceremony, and took particular notice of the celebrated Coligni, chief of the Protestant party, and who, not many days after, was wounded by a concealed assassin. This occurrence first interrupted the public tranquillity; and on the 24th of August, six days after the nuptials, ensued the dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew. Of this transaction, Thuanus expresses his decided detestation, and defends his opinion against the prevailing arguments of the time, by the example of his father, an acknowledged Catholic, whom he considers an unexceptionable guide in all political and religious concerns, and who applied to that day these verses of Statius:

Excidat illa dies ævo, nec postera credant
Sæcula; nos certè taceamus, et obruta multa
Nocte tegi nostræ patiamur crimina gentis.

May that foul day be blotted in time's flight,
And buried in th' oblivious gloom of night:
We will at least forbear the deed to name,
Nor let posterity believe our shame.

As he went to mass, (for the festival of St. Bartholomew took place that year on a Sunday) he was forced to behold some of the mangled bodies, and "to suppress his tears, which even the slaughter of beasts would have excited in one of his tender disposition," he retired from the tumult to a house of his brother Christopher's, near Montmartre, from which place the body of Coligni, suspended on a gibbet, was discernible. "Having lately seen that victorious general crowned with honour and triumph, he was induced to reflect on the vicissitudes of life, and silently to adore the wonderful judgments of God, which continually remind man of his frail and perishable state."

The life of a statesman may be supposed to afford some insight into the maxims of other states, beside that in the service of which he is engaged.

At Strasburgh Thuanus visited Languet, the illustrious prime minister of the Elector of Saxony, who gave him much valuable information respecting the Germanic constitution. "From him he learned that the abolition of celibacy had greatly distressed the German princes and nobles, as they were now obliged to bestow their daughters in marriage, with a portion, whom they formerly dedicated to a religious life, with the prospect of their becoming abbesses of rich convents."

The description of the conduct of the Holy See, we believe to be perfectly just:

At Rome, the following interesting communication was made privately, and in the presence only of Thuanus, by one of the cardinals to De Foix, who had a vexatious cause pending in the ecclesiastical court. "Our court," said the Cardinal di Santa Croce, "is disposed, when it can really exercise severity with impunity, to oppress foreigners, and to protract the causes of men of rank by unnecessary delays, for the purpose of making our name reverenced and feared abroad. The papal power flourishes indeed through the prevalence of weakness and superstition; and as the crafty Florentine (Machiavelli) says, is supported by those acts which prove ruinous to other empires. When the parties discover vigor and spirit, this severity is relaxed cautiously, and with much dissimulation. For instance, the Chevalier de St. Goard (who I am informed is now your ambassador at the court of Spain) had directions from the King of France to reclaim one of his subjects, who had been unjustly seized by the Holy Office. After much expostulation and solicitation, continued from day to day, he at length, with a resolute air, told the Pope in council, that he had orders from the king his master to depart, and to take the French ambassador with him, unless satisfaction were given; and, having thus said, left the spot. The Pope (Pius IV.) was much enraged, abused him, after he was gone, in violent terms, and, tossing about his arms, cried out that the papal authority would be extinct, if thus braved with impunity by a boy. The result, however, was, that the gentleman in question was shortly released. Let me recommend you, Sir, to profit by this example; and remembering the advice, to forget the monitor."

We insert a circumstance, deserving the attention of naturalists. We have in Smith's Kerry, a similar instance; to the great relief of a poor man, who supported his family during a summer of scarcity, with provisions obtained by stealth from an eagle's nest. Such histo-

ries manifest how subservient even absolute wildness may be rendered to the purposes of rationality.

When they reached Mande, the bishop of the place entertained them in the most sumptuous manner for some days. They perceived that the game at table generally wanted a wing or a leg, and sometimes the head; on inquiry they were surprised to hear that it was supplied from the nests of eagles in the neighbouring cliffs. The peasants build small hovels or huts near, to screen themselves from the fury of the parent bird, which brings food for its young, and after the spoil is deposited, flies away. The peasants then hasten to remove what they find, chickens, hares, patridges, or pheasants, and throw in garbage to the eaglets; but some portion of the prey is generally devoured. Three or four nests supply an elegant table through the year, and chains are fastened round the young, to prevent their flying as soon as they otherwise would. Thuanus had the curiosity to ascend to one of these nests, and was a witness of the scene described.

To his account of the life of Thuanus, Mr. Collinson has added notices of the editions of his principal work: with the opinions of learned men on his style and Latinity; parts of which appear sufficiently uncouth; especially his excessive Latinising of modern appellations. An interesting sketch of his History, with parts of his prefaces, carefully translated, and specimens of his Latin style, conclude the volume, the general execution of which is highly reputable to the diligence and abilities of Mr. C.

Christianity in India. An Essay on the Duty, Means, and Consequences, of introducing the Christian Religion among the Native Inhabitants of the British Dominions in the East. By J. W. Cunningham, A. M. 8vo. pp. 212. Price 5s. 6d. Hatchard, London, 1808.

The mild principles of Christianity are, undoubtedly, the greatest blessing that Divine Benevolence has bestowed on mankind. Free in their nature as the passing breeze, they visit and refresh all ranks and stations without exception. Unconfined as the cloud laden with the principle of fertility, they "drop fatness" without partiality. Pure christianity discharges itself in benefits, as the cloud dissolves, without reserve. The joy of the agriculturist, when the descending showers satiate the thirsty plains, is but a precursor to that of harvest: the conversion of man "from the error of his ways," by the power of Divine Goodness, is an earnest of future and eternal felicity. Can there be a more noble employment, than that of promoting the diffusion of such blessings among mankind? Can the charities of our nature be more honourably, more characteristically engaged, than in promulgating the principles of brotherly love, among the human race, and binding in one sacred bond, all, all the sons of men, however distinguishable by form or colour, by opinion or practice; however separated by local peculiarities, or marked by the strong distinction between rudeness and civilization? The true christian sighs for the introduction of that state upon earth, which his imagination attaches to the establishment of the Millennium. He beholds, in that state, the prevalence of good, and the absence of evil: genuine piety producing her natural effects, unmingled by human frailties. He contemplates one vast organization of virtues civil and sacred; one immense amalgamation of excellence of every form and order, of every description and connection. Is there in any other religion professed among men, a conception so grand?—which holds out to mankind, the idea of such perfection? Who among the institutors of those modes of worship, or principles of faith, that obtain in the world, has directed the expectation of his followers to the universal prosperity of piety and religion, the unpolluted purity of manners and of life? Let this expectation of human perfection stand as one mark of a dispensation originating from the great Father of all; and let none be condemned for awaiting it, although alas! we need no proofs, additional to those which every day presents, that the "Kalee Yug" is not yet expired.

The spread of Christianity is one of those precursors whose approach announces glad tidings. In various parts of our work, we have recorded the progress of this joyful harbinger. Among our red brethren in America; among our black brethren in Africa, or in the West Indies, their *non*-native islands; among the frozen regions of the north, where within a few years the Laplanders, as well as the Greenlanders, have embraced the doctrines of the cross; and amid the desarts

and wilds of southern Africa, where intervening wastes separate the savage cattle, and the more than half savage boor, from the establishments of civilized life, and the means of liberal and intellectual intercourse. Should we not rejoice, then, to see this heavenly doctrine flourish where the throngs of India bow before their representative idols, where millions of population worship they know not what?—where the ignorant multitude is more happy than the learned few;—where those who would obtain knowledge are prohibited from the attempt, on pain of losing the members wherein those senses reside, which they should direct to that purpose. Friends to free examination ourselves, we execrate the law which commands that melted lead should be poured into the ears of any one, not of the holy caste, who has heard a portion of the Sacred Books read; or that his eyes should be plucked out, if he has perused them; or his tongue be mutilated, if it has pronounced their contents. We say to all: hear; read; inquire; contemplate; understand; obey; practice; nor do we exclude even the supercilious Bramin from our invitations; and we offer him with great readiness every desirable accommodation for the purpose.

Nevertheless, there is a sense in which the various distinctions existing among mankind may be attributed to the determination of infinite wisdom. National marks and peculiarities are as conspicuous to the eye of accurate observation, as geographical boundaries. The same Power that has placed the Hindoo beneath an ardent sun, and the Laplander amid eternal snows, the same wisdom that has given the glossy jet to the natives of Africa, and the tawney red to those of America, has tolerated for ages distinctions no less striking, in the modes of thinking, and in the observances, of these different and distant people. Can we expect that what appeals to the sanction of deep antiquity, and what, in fact, is entitled to make this appeal, whatever be our opinion on it, should suddenly vanish at the introduction of better things? When were the mists of error so fugitive as to disperse before a single ray of truth? Chaotic confusion is not to be reduced to order by power inferior to that "which commanded light to shine out of darkness," when the proper time was come.

We are of opinion that the conceptions of our well-intentioned countrymen who desire to christianize India, are not always directed by knowledge. Are we sure that they do not impute to the deities of India, characters which they did not *originally* deserve? They see them as they are; they abhor them as they now are characterized; but, are they certain that what they so justly reprobate are not superstitious additions; the scum and dross of later ages? Who has adequately inquired into the *true* import of the Indian idols?—and till this be done, who can answer the reply which common sense may expect to all exhortations to abandon them, "our fathers had good reason for these institutions; and we follow the practices of our fathers?" Who has adequately illustrated the different opinions that prevail among the Brahmins; the numerous sects into which the tribe is divided; the contrarieties of the practices they adopt, and of those arguments by which they support them? Who has properly contemplated even that striking institution, the difference of caste? The writer before us treats it as absurd, and even criminal, as now established; but he does not seem to be aware, that, in the early ages of mankind, the allotment of distinct professions to distinct families might originate in the most benevolent motives, and be confirmed by the greatest political wisdom. He does not appear to consider the multiplication of castes to their present extent, as a corruption of their primary intention; nor has he explained the evil that would arise to an agricultural people, if the professions necessary to the comfort and enjoyment of life were separated into six or eight divisions, each of which derived a stipulated maintenance from the soil. Before we can judge properly of the institutions of India we must divest our minds of all the consequences of considering money as wealth; of all the conceptions of benefits derived from commerce; of every supposition that ambition may be gratified by extended conquests, of all reference to promotions in rank; and we must restrict them to the simple contemplation of a tribe of men attached to the soil, deriving from that their support, and deeming that district peculiarly holy wherein they had first seen the light, and wherein they hoped most devoutly to close their eyes.

The Brahmins are not originally of

Hindoostan. They were driven from their primitive seat by war and distress. They brought with them the customs of their ancestors, transmitted to them through many ages, and they cannot help feeling a most profound veneration for the *dicta* of antiquity. They are entitled to many allowances; and it does not become us to treat with harshness a tribe of men, who have in their time been the depositaries of all the wisdom and learning which the world contained. The first thing to be done is, to convince them that they are invited to exchange a worse profession for a better; that they are requested, as rational creatures, to exercise their judgment, in comparing what is offered to them with what they possess: to receive gold, and relinquish tinsel. But this must be the result of conviction: it requires "line upon line, and precept upon precept:" it is not the work of an hour or of a day. The opportunity must first be afforded; the seed must first be sown; and after it has endured, perhaps, a long winter in the ground, it will shoot up in spring, and gratify the attentive husbandman with the joys of harvest. Unless it were in consequence of conviction, the profession of christianity by all the Brahmins in India would yield us no pleasure; and if the smallest effort of force were used to promote it, we should deem it inconsistent with the true and genuine character of the Gospel of peace.

"To every thing there is a time;" and the time for taking proper measures towards beginning a great work, may be the subject of consideration, as well as the beginning itself may be the subject of exertion, long before the benefits intended be considerable or general. We hope and trust, that the dispersion of the Sacred Scriptures in the languages of India among the people of that country, will prove the operative cause of great good to them; and this we most heartily recommend as the very highest act of benevolence. But we hesitate when we are told that the sovereignty we have acquired in India imposes on us the *duty* of introducing christianity; we are not clearly convinced, that a religious duty can arise out of a political compact. We are not followers of Mahomet, who adopted that principle, without scruple. We have never seen treaties, in which the native princes relinquished their right of private judgment. Their subjects are under our protection, as natives of their territories: we desire to do them all the good we can; but if they decline our kind offices of a religious nature, no failure of duty is imputable to government, on that account.

Mr. Cunningham has favoured us with a very sensible and well arranged treatise on the subject of introducing christianity into India. We do not think every assertion he makes is indisputably correct. He has no personal acquaintance with India. He derives his information from those who had no reference to religious opinions in what they wrote: and *we* could have informed him, that much intelligence suitable to his purpose is not to be obtained without special favour. The university of Cambridge has sanctioned this performance, and we coincide in the opinion that both the choice of subject, and the sanction they have bestowed on Mr. C. do honour to that learned body.

Mr. C. treats first on the duty of introducing christianity into Asia:—founded on the *power* of Great Britain for that purpose—the *wrongs* we have done to India—the *benefits* we derive from her—our dominion—the "malignant and pernicious character of that superstition of which the Hindoos are victims." The *moral characters* of the Hindoos our author sets in the worst light. [We have set it in a light bad enough. Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 135.] He enlarges on their *treachery*—*indolence*—and *cruelty*.—He investigates their religious ceremonies—laws, and customs. Their civil and political institutions, such as polygamy—defective education—concubinage—slavery—and castes; and afterwards, their religion, are treated particularly in the first Part. The second Part inquires into the means of diffusing christian knowledge in Asia. Our author examines into the probable obstacles to be encountered in this undertaking, such as—the opposition of the Brahmins—the obstinate adherence of the Hindoos to their customs, &c.—their indifference (the most serious obstacle of all, in our opinion).—He nevertheless, finds facilities in the internal state of the country—the situation and character of the people—their passiveness—and their political situation. The means recommended by Mr C are a complete Church establishment in India—the distribution

of the Scriptures—settled ministers—schools. The last division of the work adverts to the consequences of diffusing christian knowledge in Asia.

Our readers will perceive that this plan comprizes an extensive view of the subject. On many things we agree with the writer: on others we hesitate: his inferences do not consist with our knowledge. We think some of his expressions incorrect. Yet on the whole, we are glad that a subject of such magnitude should receive a full, free, and unreserved discussion in all its parts, that the steps to be taken may be the better understood, and every exertion to be made, instead of being at random, may be well directed and heartily pursued.

We shall not extract any of Mr. C's reflections on the depraved state of morals among the Hindoos; they are sufficiently known and admitted. But shall rather select our specimens of the author's manner of reasoning from his chapters on the obstacles to the introduction of christianity and the means of effecting that desirable purpose. Certainly a serious difficulty heretofore has arisen from the little superior virtue exhibited to the Hindoos by the Europeans resident among them. Why should they change their religion to no moral advantage? On this subject Mr. C. says:

The lower class of Portuguese Catholics in Bengal, who are the descendants of the Portuguese soldiers, and women of the lowest Indian castes, would in general dishonour any church of which they called themselves members. Our own countrymen also, particularly at one period, did little to redeem the European character from the censure of the Hindoos. Many of them sought the shores of India as adventurers, and finding a very scrupulous morality little better than a burden, "*unbaptized* themselves," (as Mr. Burke expressed it) in crossing the ocean. Those who landed upon our eastern territory with better views, still found the scene by no means propitious to their growth in virtue. The bustle of a camp, the mercenary routine of the counting-house, the absence from all public instruction, the want of that controlling influence which the voice of a large christian body exercises over every member of it; all these circumstances conspired to give such an expression to the character of Englishmen, as would conciliate little esteem for their religion*.

* See Tennant's Ind. Rec. Acc. Bapt. Miss. passim.

Now although there is truth in this statement, still some observations will serve to weaken the force of it.

In the first place, this sketch of our countrymen in India would not faithfully delineate the present generation. The greater stability of our eastern empire; its high place in the eyes of the world; its present political form; the exalted virtues, as well as talents of some of those who have swayed its delegated sceptre, have contributed to raise the British character to a higher standard. If there is still perhaps discernible in our eastern countrymen some philosophical indifference, and supercilious pride; yet that delicate sentiment of honour, that generous love of national equity, which were banished for a season, have again asserted their rights to the bosoms of Englishmen. These being *public* virtues, will give a lustre to the British character, in the eyes of the Hindoos, which a deficiency in the milder and more reposed virtues will scarcely destroy.

.....

The province of Jaffnapatnam in Ceylon is the only portion of the Dutch possessions in the island, of whose religious state we have any minute account. In the year 1668 it appears that out of 278,759 inhabitants, 188,364 were professed Christians. In the year 1802 the number of the Protestant Christians was 138,896, of Catholics 9632.

Mr. C. offers several reasons in support of the necessity of a church establishment for India. In this he agrees with Major Scott Waring, as may be seen in our work, Panorama Vol. p. and the Major has since further explained his sentiments by a private communication, for which we acknowledge ourselves obliged to him. We select Mr C's. third reason as a specimen of his style and arguments.

A third important end secured by an establishment would be a *system of operation well constructed and generally pursued. Now* every man chooses his own ground, and attempts to atchieve his victory by single combat. *Then* the movements would possess all the skill and compactness of a well disciplined army. On the spot, the members of the Indian church would be able to examine the field of contest, and distribute the forces to the most advantage. There are many parts of India where the attachment to Caste, is less ardent than in others*; and where a spirit of hostility to the old system indicates some predisposition to a better. Points such as these would, upon the proposed plan, be watched, and the supplies poured in where the demand was the greatest. It is also essential to any scheme of conversion;

* Vid. Buchanan's Essay. Bapt. Miss. Acc.

that every vacancy which occurs in a ministerial station should be immediately filled up. At present, out of the twelve chaplains attached to the town of Calcutta, and the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, there is an usual deficiency of four.* An interval of two years almost always occurs before any vacancy is supplied. By this circumstance the interests of religion are of course deeply wounded. The Danish missionaries, in summing up the causes of lamentation for the venerable Swartz and Gericke, call our attention frequently to their deserted congregations, and to disappointed inquirers—to sheep without a shepherd. Now, no remedy can be applied to this evil, at once adequate to the end proposed, and consistent with our ecclesiastical institutions, but the appointment of an Indian episcopacy. The want specified can only be relieved by a power of ordination; and this power cannot properly be vested in any but episcopal hands. .....

At present the number of stations in India, where chaplains have been placed, bears a very small proportion to that of the large cities of Hindostan, and much less to that of the population. The souls of six provinces are intrusted nominally to six chaplains, of whom two are generally absent. Hence in many places the rites of baptism, marriage, and burial, are often performed by laymen, and as often entirely passed over†. The number of ministers therefore must plainly be increased. Now it is probable that the establishment would give such additional respectability and attractions to the ministerial rank in India, that sufficient and eligible persons would be found to fill the principal stations. There would still, however, remain innumerable villages for which no provision is made, and where, from their having no English resident, there would be small inducements for the clergy to establish themselves. For such stations it appears expedient to follow the usages of the ancient church, and to employ a subordinate class of ministers. These persons might hold the rank of catechists; might be responsible to the minister of the adjoining station; and either remain stationary in one village; or, whilst the number of converts are few, might have the charge of several intrusted to them. This measure has been adopted, though not upon system, by the missionaries in the kingdom of Tanjore. .....

Poverty should not exclude them from the ministry, nor a want of instruction render them inefficient members of it. For such persons, let a seminary or college be provided in Great Britain, where they might receive instruction in divinity, and in the eastern languages, suited to the office for which they are designed.*

Those who differ from our author on the subject of episcopal ordination in India, will probably think that individuals educated in such a seminary might receive all the powers that are regular and necessary, in the place of their education.

We attach great importance to the following hints.

The different orders of schools in India appear to be—1. those in Calcutta, for the children of illicit connections†; 2. those originally set on foot (as it is said) by the Baptist missionaries, for the instruction of the native children in useful literature, excluding all communication of christian knowledge; 3. those in which the different classes of missionaries, or their catechists preside, appointed for the children of converts or others, with the express view of communicating Christian knowledge, in addition to that which is practical or scientific.

That class of schools which makes religious instruction the basis of every other is above all commendation, and may well be considered as among the most powerful engines of reforming and civilizing a state. It will always be desirable to give this order of seminaries every possible advantage; and, as the work of conversion proceeds, by degrees to draw off that part of the national fund unemployed for the maintenance of the other institutions, and pour it all into this channel. This measure indeed must always be kept in view, and is perhaps practicable to a greater extent at the present moment than we are aware. In times of famine or distress, great numbers of children are offered for sale, as slaves, by the natives. Might not children, thus obtained, be placed in these schools? And would it not be a splendid employment of that power over them which Providence has given us, at the same moment we strike off the chains from their body, to introduce them to the "glorious liberty of the children of God!"

We believe, that the Brahmins purchase children, to educate them for their service: the Catholics, if we rightly recollect, do the same: but whether this be strictly consistent with the principles of primitive christianity, demands full inves-

* Vid. Tennant's Ind. Rec. Buchanan's Memoir.

† Buchanan, Tenant, &c.

* In this college a preference, among the younger members, might be given to the children of the English clergy.

† Vide Tennant's Ind. Rec. vol. i. where this class of schools is mentioned, and, if the statement is correct, deservedly without much approbation.

tigation before it is practised. That those who by losing Caste lose their livelihood, should be employed by government, may not be improper: but every care should be taken that interest may not become the motive of conversion. We would not have new converts starve, as they would do in many cases, from the disregard of their former associates: neither would we hold out to them emoluments or honours, as temptations. They might labour on government lands: in manufactories; in various other departments, which might afford them shelter and sustenance, protection and immunity from the mal-practices of whosoever might attempt to insult or molest them.

The importance of this question we consider as being very great. We cannot do it justice in our own opinion. We therefore refer to Mr. C's. well reasoned tract; and though we think there are yet many deficiencies to be supplied on the subject, yet we doubt not, that the bringing it before the public mind with perseverance will at length be attended with a success which will be justified by the judicious choice of the means employed to obtain it.

An Analytical Abridgement of Locke's Essay concerning Human Understanding. Crown 8vo. pp. 350. Price 5s. 6d. Lunn, London. 1808.

To commend Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, at this day, is among the most superfluous of superfluous undertakings. That work, however, is not easy to analyse and abridge. We have been so long used to attach to the expressions of that great master in the art of thinking, a kind of superior power, that we know not how to be satisfied with any substitution. The essay was abridged, soon after its appearance; but that performance did not satisfy the friends of the original. The present appears to be carefully executed, and may be useful to those who are prevented by circumstances, from bestowing that time and consideration on the author's treatise, which it so richly deserves. To render the approaches to the temple of learning more easy, and to diminish any of the thorns and briars with which some paths to it abound, is a service to the community; and this service the author before us has undertaken with zeal, and accomplished to a certain degree with success.

The Cambrian Traveller's Guide, and Pocket Companion; containing the collected Information of the most popular and authentic Writers, relating to the Principality of Wales, and parts of the adjoining Counties; augmented by considerable Additions, the Result of various Excursions, &c. The whole interspersed with Historic and Biographic Notices, with Natural History, Botany, Mineralogy; and with Remarks on the Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants. pp. 719. Price 7s. 6d. Stourport, George Nicholson; Symonds, London, 1808.

This is a useful little book; and contains a great quantity of information selected from the best authorities. Those who intend visiting this highly picturesque part of the British dominions, will be thankful to Mr. Nicholson for having furnished them with such an instructive pocket companion. And those who may wish for the services to be derived from a gazetteer of the country, by occasional reference, will find this compendium adapted to their purpose. If we rightly understand Mr. N. he has not only transcribed very freely from other travellers, but has also himself travelled, *on foot*. He does not, however, describe the track he pursued, nor does he recommend that mode of travelling: a strong little horse, or Welsh poney, to carry bag and baggage, he thinks preferable. We recommend the formation of a company of three or four persons, with good humour and temperance, as indispensable associates in the party: and, we believe, that the complaints of uncivil reception at inns, &c. will very rarely occur. Notwithstanding Mr. N's. recommendation of Smith's map of Wales, we think his work deficient in not presenting that accessary: on which should have been laid down the routes of former travellers, for the guidance of the reader: his list of tourists should have mentioned the time of the year when each journey began and ended. He should have given the *local* pronunciation of the Welsh names: as we know, that they sometimes suffer such abreviations, and ellisions, as completely puzzle "a Saxon." Mr. N. has added useful indexes, of the plants that are found in the princi-

pality; of the names of places, &c: and we believe that he has honestly attributed to each author the extracts for which his work has been laid under contribution. We shall select as a specimen the combined account of the copper mines at Parys mountain.

From Holyhead, 20 miles, Bingley.
—— Llanerchymedd, 6 miles, Aikin.
—— Beaumaris, 23 miles, Warner.

AMLWCH, (near the lake) is a market-town of Anglesey, on the coast, chiefly supported by the copper mines, with which the surrounding district abounds. About the year 1766, Amlwch contained no more than half a dozen houses in the whole parish, but now includes a population of 4 or 5000 inhabitants. "I am acquainted with no place," says Mr. Aikin, "the manners of whose inhabitants are so unexceptionable (as far at least as a stranger is enabled to judge of them) as Amlwch. Not a single instance have I known of drunkenness, not one quarrel have I witnessed during two very crowded market-days, and one of them a day of unusual indulgence; and I believe no jail, or bridewell, or house of confinement exists in the town or neighbourhood."

The following is extracted from Mr. Bingley's account of his visit to the Anglesea copper mines. "Having ascended to the top of the celebrated Parys mountain, I stood upon the verge of a vast and tremendous chasm. I stepped upon one of the stages suspended over the edge of the steep, and the prospect was dreadful. The number of caverns, at different heights along the sides; the broken and irregular masses of rock, which every where presented themselves; the multitudes of men at work in different parts, and apparently in the most perilous situations; the motions of the windlasses, and the raising and lowering of the buckets, to draw out the ore and the rubbish; the noise of picking the ore from the rock, and of hammering the wadding, when it was about to be blasted; with, at intervals, the roar of the blasts in distant parts of the mine, altogether excited the most sublime ideas; intermixed with sensations of terror. Leaving this situation, and following the road which leads into the mine, my astonishment was again excited, the moment I entered. The shagged arches and overhanging rocks, which seemed to threaten annihilation to any one daring enough to approach them, when superadded to the sulphureous smell arising from the kilns in which the ore is roasted, made it seem to me like the vestibule to Tartarus, described by Virgil. To look up from this situation and observe the people upon the stages, 150 feet above one's head; to see the immense number of ropes and buckets, most of them in motion; and to reflect, that a single stone casually thrown from above, or falling from a bucket, might in a moment destroy a fellow creature, a man must have a strong mind not to feel impressed with many unpleasant sensations. The sides of this dreadful hollow are mostly perpendicular. Along the edges are the stages with the whimsies by which the buckets are lowered; and from which the men descend to their stations upon the sides. Here suspended, the workman picks with an iron instrument, a place for a footing, whence he cuts out the ore, and tumbles it to the bottom, where it rests with a thundering crash. After working the place into a cavern he removes to a new station. In the Parys mountain are two mines: of these, that upon the eastern side is called the Mona mine, the entire property of the Earl of Uxbridge. The Parys mine is the joint property of the Earl of Uxbridge and the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Kinmael, near St. Asaph.

It is generally believed that the Romans obtained copper ore from this mountain, for vestiges are yet left of what was taken for their operations; and some very ancient stone utensils have, at different times, been found. From the time of the Romans to the year 1761, these mines seem to have been entirely neglected. The bed of ore is in some places more than 60 feet in thickness; and the proprietors are said to ship annually 20,000 tons. The number of hands employed is upwards of 1000. The workmen seemed much more healthy than it would be natural to expect. Their average wages are about 1s. 6d. a day. The mines have increased the value of lands in the parish of Amlwch from about 1400 to 5000 pounds per annum, and upwards; the number of houses from 200 to upwards of 1000; and the population from 900 to about 5000.

Mr. Aikin describes this immense undertaking as follows. "The substance of the mountain being ore, the work is carried on in a very different manner from the custom of other mines. Here are comparatively few shafts or levels, the greater part being quarried out so as to leave a vast excavation open to the day. The view down this steep and extensive hollow is singularly striking. The sides are chiefly of a deep yellow or dusky slate colour, streaked, however, here and there, by fine veins of blue or green, shooting across the cavern, mingled with seams of greyish yellow. The bottom of the pit is by no means regular, but exhibits large and deep burrows in various parts, where a richer vein has been followed in preference to the rest. Every corner of this vast excavation resounds with the noise of pickaxes and hammers, the sides are lined with workmen drawing up the ore from below; and at short intervals a

heard, from different quarters, the loud explosion of the gunpowder by which the rock is blasted, reverberated in pealing echoes from every side; after the ore is obtained from the mine, it is broken into small pieces by the hammer (this being chiefly done by women and children), and piled into a kiln, to which is attached, by flues, a long sulphur chamber. It is now covered close; a little fire is applied in different places; and the whole mass becomes gradually kindled. The sulphur sublimes to the top of the kiln, whence the flues convey it to the chamber appointed for it's reception. This smouldring heat is kept up for 6 months, during which the sulphur-chamber is cleared four times. At the expiration of this period the ore is sufficiently roasted. The poorest of this, that is, such as contains from 1¼ to 2 per cent. of metal, is then conveyed to the smelting houses at Amlwch-port; the rest is sent to the company's furnaces of Swansea, and Stanley, n ear Liverpool. The greater part of the kilns are very long, about 6 feet high, and the sulphur-chambers are of the same length and height, connected by three flues, and on the same level with the kilns: some new ones, however, have been built at Amlwch-port, by which much sulphur is preserved which would have been dissipated in the old kilns. The new ones are made like lime-kilns, with a contrivance to take out at the bottom the roasted ore, and thus keep up a perpetual fire: from the neck of the kiln branches off a single flue, which conveys the sulphur into a receiving chamber, built upon the rock, so as to be on a level with the neck of the kiln, i. e. above the ore. The two smelting houses, of which one belongs to each company, contain 31 reverberatory furnaces, the chimnies of which are 41 feet high; they are charged every 5 hours with 12 cwt. of ore, which yields ¼ cwt. of rough copper, containing 50 per cent. of pure metal; the price of rough copper is about £2. 10s. per cwt. The coals are procured from Swansea and Liverpool, a great part of which is Wigan slack.

The sulphate of copper, however, is the richest ore which the mine yields, containing about 50 per cent. of pure metal. This is found in solution at the bottom of the mine, whence it is pumped up into cisterns, like tanners pits, about 2 feet deep; of these pits there are many ranges, each range communicating with a shallow pool of considerable extent; into these cisterns are put cast iron plates, and other damaged iron vessels procured from Coalbrookdale; when the sulphuric acid enters into combination with the iron, letting fall the copper in the form of a red sediment very slightly oxidated. The cisterns are cleared once in a quarter of a year, when the sulphate of iron in solution is let off into the shallow pool, and the copper is taken to a kiln; well dried; and is then ready for exportation. The sulphate of iron remaining in the pool, partly decomposes by spontaneous evaporation, and lets fall a yellow ochre, which is dried and sent to Liverpool and London. The sulphur produced in the roasting, after being melted and refined, is cast into rolls and large cones, and sent to London. The cones are used chiefly for the manufactory of gunpowder and sulphuric acid. Green vitriol, and alum are made by a separate company, but to these works strangers are not admitted. The number of men employed by the two companies is 1200 miners, and about 90 smelters. The depth of the mine, in the lowest part, is 50 fathoms, and the ore continues as plentiful as ever, and of a quality rather superior to that which lay nearer the surface.

Not far from Parys mountain is the port whence the ore brought from the mines is transported to Liverpool and Swansea. It is a chasm between two rocks, large enough to receive 30 vessels, each of 200 tons. The two companies employ 15 brigs, from 100 to 150 tons burden, besides sloops and other craft.

The whole of this coast consists of bays and recesses of various forms and dimensions, with lofty projecting promontories.

To Caernarvon, Mr. Warner returned to Plas Gwyn; thence to the village of Pen Mynydd, the birth-place of Owen Tudor, the great ancestor of a line of English Monarchs. What remains of this ancient residence is incorporated in a farm house; but some coats of arms, escutcheons, and specimens of old masonry, still exist. He then proceeded to the mansion of Plâs Newydd, through the park, an enclosure, which gently slopes to the Menai, and is covered with venerable oaks and ashes. In the midst of this sylvan scene, stand two relics of druidic superstition or infamy, called cromlechs. Plâs Newydd is a magnificent castellated mansion, altered and enlarged by the Earl of Uxbridge, at an immense expense. It commands a view of the picturesque strait, on the banks of which it stands. In front appears the Snowdon chain. There is a path through Plâs Newydd park, to a ferry of the same name.

To Llanelian, 2 miles, Bingley.
— the village of Cemmaes, miles, back to Amlwch, thence through Llanerchymedd to Bangor ferry, 23 miles, Aikin.
— Caernarvon, 31 miles, Warner.

Mr. Nicholson informs us in his preface, that some advances have already been made in a Caledonian Guide, on the same plan as the present work.

LITERARY REGISTER.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama *Office, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work, free of expence.*

ANTIQUITIES.

The Rev. E. Davies, author of Celtic Researches, has a work in continuation of the subject in the press, and which will shortly appear.

ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. S. Ware, architect, will publish, in a few weeks, the first part of a Treatise on Arches, Bridges, Domes, Abutments, and Embankment Walls. The author professes to shew a simple mode of describing geometrically the catenaria, and to deduce his theory principally from that line.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Speedily will be published, by subscription, all the Odes of Pindar, translated into English lyric verse, with notes explanatory and critical, from the original Greek. By the Rev. J. L. Girdlestone, M. A. late of Caius College, Camb.; appointed master of the classical school, Beccles, by the most Rev. the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. Dr. Strachey, Archdeacon of Suffolk, and the Rev. Bence Bence, rector of Beccles; to whom this work is, with their permission, dedicated. No entire English version of this greatest of lyric poets has ever yet appeared by one person; West's is the only work in repute, containing a very few only of the odes. The book will be elegantly printed in foolscap quarto, to be paid for on delivery. Price one guinea.

COMMERCE.

Mr. T. Mortimer, vice-consul at Ostend 40 years ago, is preparing a new Dictionary of Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Edgeworth's work on Professional Education, in a quarto volume, is in a state of forwardness, and may soon be expected.

HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY.

Mr. Johnes' translation of the Chronicles of Monstrelet, being a continuation of Froissart's Chronicles, will soon appear in four quarto volumes.

Dr. Hales' first volume of a new Analysis of Chronology is expected to appear this month. It will make 3 vols. 4to.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Mr. Macartney will shortly publish a set of Rules for ascertaining the Situation and Relations, in the living Body, of the principal Blood-vessels, Nerves, &c. concerned in Surgical Operations. The work will be illustrated by plates, and contain some practical remarks on the performance of the most usual operations in surgery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Todd's new edition of Milton will appear in a few weeks; and he has sent to the press, Observations on Gower and Chaucer.

Mr. J. Roland, fencing-master at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, intends publishing, by subscription, a Treatise on the Art of Fencing, theoretically and experimentally explained upon principles entirely new, chiefly designed for those who have only acquired a superficial knowledge of the use of the sword. To which will be added some remarks on the sabre, and on the cut-and-thrust sword; also, observations on several erroneous opinions generally entertained on the subject of sword-defence.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A volume by Mr. Bingley, intitled Memoirs of British Quadrupeds, will very shortly be published. It will contain 70 engravings from original drawings, chiefly by Howitt. All the species will be figured, except three, and there will be representations of every variety of dogs, and of considerably more than half the varieties of cattle, sheep, and horses. This work has been several years in preparation.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Speedily will be published, in 8vo. the Four Slaves of Cythera, a romance, in 10 cantos, by Rev. R. Bland.

THEOLOGY.

Dr. Popham's Remarks on various Texts of Scripture, are expected to appear in a few weeks.

A new and complete edition of Dr. Gill's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, in 9 vols. 4to. is in the press. It will be published in 18 monthly parts, the first of which is intended to appear the 1st March.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Mr. P. Thomson, of Boston, has in the press the Stranger's Guide through Boston and its Environs, being an attempt at a topographical, historical, and descriptive account of that part of Lincolnshire, in a small volume, embellished with plates.

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MONTHLY LIST OF WORKS PUBLISHED.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of an American Lady; with sketches of manners and scenery in America, as they existed previous to the Revolution. By Mrs. Grant, 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

DRAMA.

The School for Authors, a comedy in 3 acts, now performing at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, written by the late J. Tobin, Esq. author of the Honeymoon, &c. 8vo. 2s.

Man and Wife, or More Secrets than One, a comedy in 5 acts, now performing at Drury Lane Theatre. By S. Arnold, Esq. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

JURISPRUDENCE.

A Treatise on the Law of Distresses, with full directions for making and conducting a distress for rent, &c. By Jas. Bradby, of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo, 7s. 6d.

The 2d part of Reports of Cases argued and ruled at Nisi Prius, in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, from Hilary Term to Trinity Term, 1808. By John Campbell, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Barrister at Law. 8vo. 6s.

The Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 48th Geo. III. 1808. vol. 3, part 2. 4to. 18s

A Practical Treatise on Pleading, with a collection of practical precedents. By J. Chitty, Esq. of the Middle Temple. 2 vols. 8vo. £2. 2s.

Jurisdictia of the Court Sect, exemplified in the articles which the jury or inquest for the King in that court is charged and sworn, and by law enjoined to inquire of and present, with precedents. By J. Riston, Esq. of Gray's Inn, 8vo. 5s.

The Law and Practice of Patents for Inventions, in 2 parts, 8vo. 5s.

EDUCATION.

Mentorian Lectures on Sacred and Moral Subjects, adapted to the comprehension of juvenile readers: to which are added, some original miscellaneous poems. By Ann Murray, author of Mentoria. With a map of the Holy Land, Syria, &c. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

An easy Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, designed to simplify the study of philosophy at Schools. By Rev. D. Blair. 3s.

HISTORY.

A compendious History of New England, exhibiting an interesting view of the first settlers of that country, &c. By J. Morse, D. D. and Rev. E. Parish, A. M. of Boston, New England. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. demy 8vo. 6s.

An Historical Review of the commercial, political, and moral State of Hindoostan, from the earliest period to the present time. By R. Chatfield, L L. D. vicar of Chattoris in Cambridgeshire. 4to. £1. 16s.

MEDICINE.

Observations on an eruptive disease which has lately occurred in the town of Sherborne, Dorset, after Vaccination. By R. Pew, M. D. 1s. 6d.

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On the Causes of our late Military and Political Disasters, with some hints for preventing their recurrence. 2s.

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Practical Sermons, by the late Rev. J. Milner, M. A. master of the grammar school, and vicar of the Holy Trinity Church in Kingston upon Hull. Vol. 2. 8vo. 9s. Prefixed to this volume is an account of the life and character of the author, by the Rev. I. Milner, dean of Carlisle, and master of Queen's College, Cambridge.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

——Homo sum:
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

SPANISH PATRIOTS.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Jan. 18, 1809.

The committee for managing the subscription for the Spanish Patriots, have received numerous solicitations to recommend to the clergy and ministers of congregations, to exert their powerful influence in aid of their great object, on the approaching fast day. The committee do not feel competent to such a general recommendation as the wishes of their numerous correspondents point to, which they the less regret, confident they should leave the cause of the brave Spaniards to the spontaneous impulses of Britons, on a day when they are called on to consider this awful crisis, and to offer up their prayers for the favour and assistance of heaven in the just cause of self-defence, from the arts, cruelties, and oppression of a perfidious tyrant and invader.

* * * * *

LADIES SOCIETY FOR EMPLOYING THE POOR.

At Manchester is lately established a ladies society for employing the female poor.

The high price of cotton (which formerly employed nearly the whole poor of this county), together with the difficulty of finding a market for the manufactured article, is unprecedented.

The suitable and princely munificence extended to a neighbouring nation, who are contending for the liberties of Europe, and for all that is dear to themselves, will never cease to fill the nations around us with astonishment, but at the same time they should know that our funds for beneficent purposes are not exhausted; that, whilst aiding others, our own poor are not starving. The society have subjoined their rules, and particularly request attention to the tenth. Letters (paid) with donations, loans, subscriptions, or orders for clothing, will be gratefully received, by the chairman, Manchester.

At a meeting of ladies and gentlemen, held at No 15, Mosley-street, Manchester, Jan. 1809, Mr. David Holt in the chair; it was unanimously resolved.

1. That a society be formed, to be denominated "The Manchester Ladies Society for Employing the Female Poor," capable of making up wearing apparel and other plain articles of domestic usefulness.

2. The society shall consist of such ladies and gentlemen who may contribute by way of loan, without interest, by annual subscription or donation.

3. That the trustees of this society shall be composed of as great a number of ladies and gentlemen as are disposed to encourage the undertaking, and contribute, by way of loan, the sum of £5 each, which shall form the capital stock of the society, and entitle the individual to one vote, and so on in proportion for every further sum of £5 so advanced.

4. That any sum under £5 shall be considered as a donation; but that no donation less than £2, or annual subscription less than 10s. 6d. shall entitle the individual to the power of recommending objects for employment.

5. That the affairs of this society shall be under the management of a committee of 26 ladies, elected by ballot at a general meeting, 14 of whom shall be expected to act, and that their employment shall be to cut out, and prepare work for the industrious poor who are the objects of this society's care.

6. That out of the 14 ladies on the committee, a president and secretary shall be appointed, to manage the receipts and disbursements, during 12 months; six of the 12 shall be allowed to go out quarterly and their places be filled by an equal number, in rotation, from the remainder of the 26 previously chosen.

7. That a committee of twelve gentlemen shall be appointed by ballot at a general meeting; three of whom shall be competent to act, whose business it shall be to attend to the purchase of materials, and seek out suitable channels for the vent of the articles manufactured, to appoint visitors jointly with the ladies, and give assistance to the ladies committee.

8. That it shall be the business of every member to seek out, and recommend to the society's notice, any individual who may appear worthy of employment; when the visitors shall wait on such, at their own houses, and if they find them deserving, a certificate, signed by one or more of the visitors, shall entitle the individual to work.

9. A room or rooms, in some eligible situation to be provided.

10. Plain and useful articles of clothing, made up in the most substantial manner, may be at all times had at a low rate, by societies or benevolent individuals, who may feel disposed to distribute them.

11. A general meeting shall be held annually: on the third Wednesday in January.

12. That any trustee may, at an annual meeting, propose a new law; or an amendment of an established one, provided he has the sanction of five others; or a general meeting for that purpose, may be at any time called by 15 trustees.

13. The ladies, trustees, may vote by proxy.

14. The trusteeship is transferable.

15. That if it should appear expedient (at

a general meeting convened for that purpose) to five-sixths of the trustees, that this institution should be dissolved, then the debts due to the society shall be collected, and the stock converted into money, when the several sums advanced by the trustees shall be restored to them, and the surplus, if any, be applied to the use of such charitable institutions, or purposes, as to a majority of the trustees may appear most proper; but if it should be found that a loss has been sustained, then the remaining funds shall be divided amongst the trustees, in the proportion of their several subscriptions.—Patron, Sir Robert Peel, Bart. M. P. Treasurer, N. Heywood, Esq.

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ANIMALS' FRIEND.

On Tuesday, January 23, Lord Erskine, in the House of Lords, gave notice of his intention, early in the session, to present a bill for more effectually preventing wanton cruelty to animals—a practice, the suppression of which is equally called for by public morals and the law of God.—Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 967, where this intention was first hinted at.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Dear Sir,—I cannot but most heartily congratulate you on the revival of that spirit of humanity, which is now in exercise among my generous countrymen,—toward the *Brute Creation*. After what has been mentioned in your Panorama on this subject,* every philanthropic mind must have exulted in seeing any of the plans there proposed carried into effect. Among these, Sir, I mention the zealous attention of our chief city magistrate, who must endear himself to every friend of humanity, in having posted his marshals in Smithfield on the market days, who have, so much to their praise, brought many delinquents to punishment.

On Sunday last, Sir, I was no less gratified in observing the scavengers employed in Thames Street in removing the snow (not being able to separate the dirt from it). London Bridge, exhibited the same scene; and was moreover covered with *ashes*, for securing the ease, comfort, and safety of our noble animals; and not less conducive to the *benefit* of our grand commercial city. May these honourable patrons of patient suffering continue and increase, and may they reap the blessings of an approving conscience, and the mercy of HIM, who has enjoined us *to shew mercy to all*, and forbidden cruelty (in every shape, either of commission or omission) as a *sin*, and a *very great* SIN!

New Kent Road, *Jan.* 20, 1809. I am, Sir, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

* See papers on the *Animals' Friend*, in the numbers for July and September 1807, *et al.*

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND

Anniversary meeting was held at their hall, Edinburgh, Jan. 11.—The premiums voted for the year 1808, were for raising green crops, meliorating the breed of cattle, to ploughmen for improvement in ploughing; also, for the introduction of woollen manufactories into the Highlands; also for essays, containing information on different useful subjects.——Also for the erection of machinery, and the introduction into Kintyre, Argyleshire, of a manufactory for carding and spinning of wool, and making the same into cloth; also for an improved plough, and other machinery.

A plan for the establishment of a *Caledonian Asylum* in London, for the maintenance and education of the sons and daughters of Scottish sailors, soldiers, and marines, brought forward by the Highland Society in London, and communicated to them by this society through Sir John Sinclair, Bart. was then laid upon the table, with the report from the directors thereupon. It is proposed that in this institution, besides reading, writing, and arithmetic, that the boys shall receive such preparatory instruction as may be necessary to qualify them for the royal navy, the army, merchant service, or the fisheries. The girls also to receive an education suited to their situation in life; and for the purpose of bringing up the children in habits of industry, it was proposed to introduce into the establishment certain manufacturers of mechanic arts, adapted to their subsequent pursuits.

The attention of the society was next called to the spirited conduct of two individuals, who, among many others of our gallant countrymen had particularly distinguished themselves at the battle of Vimiera, so as to attract the notice of Major-General Fergusson, under whose command the 71st Highland regiment, to which they belonged, had been placed. The one was Angus Mackay, then a corporal in the 71st regiment, but who had since been very deservedly promoted to a commission, and who refused to accept of the French general Brenier's watch and purse when tendered to him by that officer at the time he was taken prisoner. The other was Steward, the piper of the grenadier company of the same regiment, who, after being dangerously wounded, continued to play upon his pipe to animate the men.

The meeting unanimously resolved, that a gold medal, with suitable device and inscription, should be presented by the society to Mr. Mackay, as a mark of the sense the society entertains of his meritorious, manly, and disinterested conduct, as above stated. And that a handsome stand of Highland pipes, with a proper inscription engraved thereon, shall be given to Steward the piper, for his highly spirited and laudable conduct at the battle of Vimiera.

DIDASCALIA.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

On Thursday, Jan. 5, a comedy in five acts, entitled *Man and Wife, or More Secrets than One*, was, for the first time, acted at this theatre; of which the Dramatis Personæ and fable are as follow:

Lord Austencourt	Mr. Holland.
Sir Rowland Austencourt	Mr. Powell.
Charles Austencourt	Mr. Elliston.
Sir Willoughby Worrett	Mr. Dowton.
Falkner, *i. e.* Abel Growse	Mr. Wroughton.
Cornelius O'Dedimus	Mr. Johnstone.
Ponder	Mr. Matthews.
William	Mr. Webb.
Servant	Mr. Evans.
Countryman	Mr. Scriven.
Sailor	Mr. Smith.
Gamekeeper	Mr. Maddocks.
Parish-Officer	Mr. Sparks.
Lady Worrett	Mrs. Harlowe.
Helen Worrett	Mrs. Jordan.
Fanny	Mrs. H. Siddons.
Tiffany	Mrs. Scott.

Fanny, a young and innocent girl, is seduced by Lord Austencourt, who marries her secretly, with the intention of deceiving her by employing a false priest and treacherous witnesses: but whose designs are frustrated by the honesty of his attorney. The same titled lover pays his addresses to Ellen, Sir Willoughby Worrett's daughter, a rich heiress of twelve thousand a year, whose affections are placed on his cousin, Charles Austencourt a sailor, who being sent home with dispatches, through love deviates from his road to visit his mistress. On hearing of her approaching marriage with Lord Austincourt, he steals into her house to reproach her for her unfaithfulness; when a quarrel ensues between the jealous irritated lover, and his wrongly suspected mistress, who retires in anger. In a subsequent meeting however she conceals him in her music room on hearing her father's voice, and the wise parent having learnt that the sailor was lurking near his mansion to see her, locks her up unconsciously with him and her maid. His friend, Mr. Falkner, long thought dead but who had lived for many years disguised in the neighbourhood with an only daughter, now calls upon Sir Willoughby Worrett, advises him not to marry his Ellen to Lord Austencourt, and is on the point of retiring, when the baronet, desirous to present him to his child, unlocks the door, and finds her in company with Charles Austencourt. A scene of confusion, and conjugal strife ensues between the baronet and his lady.—Charles Austencourt's father being left guardian to Lord Austencourt, had ventured £14,000 of his money in a commercial concern which had failed. Lord Austencourt who wished to bribe his victim, and her father into silence, with that sum, requests its reimbursement, as it had been expended without his knowledge. His guardian implores his mercy, but his suit is rejected with scorn, which awakens the slumbering powers of conscience, and he then declares before Falkner, (who had in vain required he should wed his seduced daughter), Ellen, Sir Willoughby and lady Worrett, and the Attorney, that having a son of the same age as Lord Austencourt when he became his ward, he had yielded to the impulse of ambition, and substituted his own son instead of the right heir, who till then had appeared under the name of Charles Austencourt. Cornelius O'Dedimus then informs the company, that the person, who had married the no longer Lord Austencourt and Fanny, was a real priest, acknowledges himself for a witness, as well as his clerk, and leads her in triumph to the arms of her husband, who suddenly repents, and takes her to his bosom, and the real Lord Austencourt, of course, obtains the hand of his Ellen.

* * * * * *

This comedy is the avowed production of Mr. S. Arnold, son of the late celebrated composer; and if we were to judge of its merit by the applause it received, we should unquestionably assert that it is the best piece that has been performed at either of the theatres for some years; but as we have been pretty well accustomed to the tricks of theatrical managers and authors, we shall take the liberty of viewing this comedy as it deserves, and even without being influenced by the repeated "bravos!" of too officious friends, and more troublesome bawlers, whose admission to the theatres, as loud umpires of wit, is obtained by overstraining exertion of lungs.

The plot and characters of *Man and Wife* may be traced not only from a variety of plays but also from many novels, to which latter description it approaches nearer than to the former. We find in it a pretended or sham marriage — infants changed, — a blundering Irishman—a henpecked husband—and other ingredients for manufacturing genteel and fashionable reading, under the title of romances, novels, &c.—Our readers will therefore we hope not be tempted to look into it for any thing original; the difficulty of producing originality, the author seems candidly to avow, exclaiming in his prologue (vide p.997),

> As plays increase, to strike out something *new*,
> What in the name of *wit*, can authors do?—

Although some of the situations are not ill managed, and produce comic effect; yet the length of the two first acts renders the piece languid—and it would materially improve the

general effect if they were considerably shortened: the latter acts are managed with adroitness.

The author has not forgot the "heinous sin of punning," nor the other usual ingredients of a modern comedy,—swearing and vulgarism; this we charitably suppose is in compliment to the times, as we have been told by some *well-bred* critics, "that a new piece stands no chance of succeeding now-a-days, unless it is seasoned with such attic exhilarators."

It has been too common a custom at the theatres to introduce old people on the stage solely for the purpose of rendering them ridiculous; our author is guilty of this illiberality: hence we find many instances of "quizzing the old ones," as it is called—and one of the heroes styles his father "a whirligig!" This prevalence has been severely noticed by a sensible foreigner, who has judiciously remarked, that "in tragedies, old people are made tyrants and usurpers; in comedies, they are either represented as usurers, jealous, or insupportable fathers, that every body conspires to cheat.—Such is the honourable point of view in which old age is shewn at the theatre; such is the respect which young people are taught to have for old age.—Who can doubt that the habit of always contemplating old people, under odious forms, at the theatre, may teach us to treat them ill in society? and that, by habituating ourselves, to confound those we see in the world with the old dotards represented on the stage, we may at last despise them all equally?.. ....Yet it is to the Stage we go to forget our friends, our neighbours, our relations; in order to interest ourselves in fables; to weep for the misfortunes of the dead, or to laugh at the expence of the living; where are animated and cherished those dispositions which we ought to restrain, making *that* obedient which ought to rule; and which, so far from making us better or happier, renders us still less virtuous and less happy."

We shall not expatiate on the merits and exertions of the performers, as the author has scattered incense enough before them: in subjoining his puff on their account, we may be allowed to express our dissent to this waste of words, this worse than nothing, spent in eulogizing the play actors by our modern playwrights.

"To the performers who have so essentially contributed to the very flattering success of MAN and WIFE, the Author offers his best thanks; and if he omits, in this public acknowledgment, to enumerate their separate claims, it is, because he fears, where *all* are entitled to his gratitude, he can but imperfectly express the different degrees which the *various talents* exerted in his favour, with so *much justice* demand.—He cannot however forbear *particularising* Mrs. Jordan, to whose kindness he is indebted for the introduction of the comedy to the managers; though as that lady is ever as anxious to do a friendly action as she is *privately to perform* benevolent ones, he is convinced, that acknowledgment on this subject is neither desired nor expected."

We say nothing about this lady's *private performances*;—but, to her public conduct we claim a right, at least in what regards the stage; and notwithstanding all this flummery, "if we may be allowed the expression,"* the audience, we conceive, were indelicately treated, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 17, by the manager informing them, "that the inclemency of the weather prevented Mrs. Jordan from attending the theatre."—One would imagine that these play actors and managers thought the inclemency of the weather could only affect their own tender feelings, and that their audiences might be treated just as their whim and caprice suited—else why tell them about the inclemency of the weather, when *they* had braved that difficulty, and paid their money, not merely for Mr. Arnold's MAN AND WIFE, but also to enjoy the "*various talents* of Mrs. Jordan exerted in his favour!"

* * * *

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

The first stone of this new edifice was laid, Dec. 31, 1808, by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who was attended by the duke of Sussex, earl of Moira, general Hulse, colonels M'Mahon and Hulse. H. R. H. was received by a numerous deputation from the grand masonic lodge, with the play-house managers.—The bands struck up *God save the King*, and some pieces of artillery within the area fired a royal salute of 21 guns.

H. R. H. being arrived at his tent, proceeded immediately to the ceremonial. A plan of the building was presented to H. R. H. by Mr. Smirke, the architect, and a gilt silver trowel by Mr. Copland, the builder of the edifice. The cement was then laid by the workmen, and adjusted by the grand master; the stone was lowered to its bed. The plumb, the level, and the square, were then successively presented to H. R. H. by the junior and senior wardens, and deputy grand master, with which having tried the stone, and found its position correct, H. R. H. laid it, by giving it three strokes with a mallet.—A brass box was then delivered to H. R. H., which contained a bronze medal, with a Latin inscription, *that the stone was laid by George Prince of Wales, with his own hand*; and on the reverse, a head in relievo, of H. R. H. with the date 1808. Also a copper medal, of the same size, with the following inscription.—*Under the Auspices of His Most Sacred Majesty, George III.*

* Phraseology, in Mr. Arnold's Man and Wife.

King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Foundation Stone of the Theatre, Covent Garden, was laid by H. R. H. George Prince of Wales, MDCCCVIII. —On the reverse —*Robert Smirke, Architect.*—Added to these were a series of all the coins of the present reign; and this box was inserted by H. R. H. in a cavity made in the stone for its reception.

H. R. H. then poured upon the stone the offerings of corn, wine, and oil, from three silver goblets. During this ceremony all the bands played *God save the King*, and a second royal salute was fired by the artillery.

* * * * *

KING'S THEATRE.

This theatre opened for the season on Friday, 6th January. It has been refitted with great care; the boxes new-papered and painted and the benches and chairs renewed.

All the actors in the Italian Opera are the same as last year, with the addition of Naldi, whose return was hailed with great applause. The actresses, on the contrary, are all different; but hitherto we have seen only two, Signora Collini and Signora Griglietti. The latter had already made her appearance three years ago on this stage; as a singer she ranks far above mediocrity; but in her acting she wants grace and dignity. Collini made her debut in the comic opera of *La Capricciosa Scaltita*, the music of which, by Finavanti, is lively and pleasing; particularly in a finale at the end of the first act, and in several airs, and a duet. She appeared to feel the difficulties she had to encounter, in succeeding an actress and singer of such known popularity as Catalani, and her unassuming manners and countenance so prepossessed the spectators in her favor, that had she wanted it, she would have obtained from them a boundless indulgence. She is an elegant woman and a very pleasing actress. Her voice is mellow, powerful, and in the lower notes somewhat resembles that of Grassini. She sings with great ease, taste and precision. Her figure and acting reminded us of Catalani; but the powers of the latter are much more commanding and of a superior cast.

Two new dancers made their first appearance in this country on the same night; One is Vestris, the grandson of the *Dieu de la danse*,* as he called himself, and son of Auguste Vestris, who was in this country some twenty years ago, and whose agile powers we have frequently witnessed, as well here as at Paris and Versailles. He is a very young man, and although he is not so well made as his father, he is not inferior to him in point of strength and agility, whatever he may be so in the most scientific branch of the art, and in some both natural and acquired qualifications. His great excellence consists in the duration and velocity of his *pirouette*, or spinning round on one foot. He finishes it with a slow and graceful movement which relieves the almost painful sensations produced by his wonderful exertions in the first part of it. In every other respect he is inferior to his father and must leave the palm to Deshayes.—Angiolini is a little but extremely elegant figure, finely shaped; and she dances up to Vestris with a considerable show of his skill, and a greater portion of grace and *souplesse*. Their *pas de deux* is altogether a fine performance and drew great applause. The ballet seems to have been composed in a hurry. The subject of it has been ill chosen and awkardly treated; the scenery is shabby, and the machinery is still worse.

* * * * *

Patent for the Edinburgh Theatre.—A new Patent for the Edinburgh Theatre has been granted by his Majesty for the term of twenty-one years from September next, when the present Patent expires in favour of the Duke of Buccleugh and Lord Viscount Melville. As it has been thought expedient to vest the contract of the dramatic amusements of this city in a *committee of gentlemen* residing on the spot, we understand the noble patentees have assigned the patent to the following gentlemen:—The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord Advocate for Scotland, the Solicitor General for Scotland, the Keeper of the Signet, the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, and the successors in office of these gentlemen, the Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, Sir Patrick Murray, of Ochtertyre, Bart. Gilbert Innes, of Stow, Esq. John Hay, Esq. Banker in Edinburgh, Henry Mackenzie, Esq. David Hume, Esq. Advocate, and Wm. Erskine, Esq. Advocate, with power to them to grant leases from time to time not exceeding the term of five years.

From the respectability of the names attached to this theatre, we presume the Edinburgh admirers of the Drama will not be forced to witness the many depravities the London theatres exhibit every evening, to the almost total exclusion of those old fashioned frequenters of theatric exhibition—the lovers of morality and decency. Perhaps a theatre in London guaranteed by similarity of arrangement (we mean *a committee of gentlemen!*) might do more to effect a reform of the abuses so often complained of than all the preaching of our moralists.

ON THE LADRONES.

* The same whose vanity led him to remark that the three greatest men living were Frederic of Prussia, Voltaire, and HIMSELF.

ON THE LADRONES.

[Concluded from page 738.]

Account of their Numbers and Force; Discipline and Divisions; Nature of Depredations; and Treatment of Prisoners; with other Observations, made by Mr. Turner, First Mate of the Tay Country Ship, during his Captivity among the Ladrones.

I shall now proceed to make a few remarks, respecting the force, discipline, &c. of the Ladrones; so far as they came within my observation, during my confinement among them.

Numbers and Force.

The total number of vessels engaged in piracy on the south coast of China, and which are known to Europeans by the name of Ladrones, is, as nearly as I can conjecture, between *five* and *six hundred* sail. These are of different sizes; the largest may be about 200 tons burthen, the smallest do not exceed 15, but the greater part are from 70 to 150 tons. Like other Chinese vessels, their draught of water is much less than the generality of Europeans, of the same burthen. As they have not been built on purpose, by the pirates themselves, but, are vessels which, from time to time, have fallen into their hands, there is nothing in their construction or appearance to distinguish them from Chinese trading vessels.

The largest carry 12 guns, from 6 to 12 pounders; the rest carry according to their size; besides long wall pieces, matchlocks, pikes with bamboo shafts, from 14 to 18 feet long, which they use, by throwing them, like javelins, at a distance; also shorter ones, with shafts of solid wood, the iron part being similar to the blade of a dirk, slightly curved, and made sharp on one edge or both. These they keep in their hands, for fighting at close quarters, for which they also use short swords, hardly exceeding 18 inches in length. Like the guns in the Chinese forts and vessels, those of the Ladrones are mounted on carriages without trucks, having neither breechings, nor tackle, and, being all run out right a-beam, never pointed fore and aft, they are obliged, in making an attack, to wear the vessel, in order to bring the guns to bear on the object. A man stands with a match, ready to fire, as soon as he has a good aim. The guns are previously elevated or depressed according to the distance. Having in this way fired their broadsides, they haul off, to reload. The number of men in each vessel is generally considerable for its size. The larger have upwards of one hundred men. Few even of the smallest have less than thirty. If we average the whole at 50 men, and reckon the number of vessels at 500, neither of which suppositions I think exceeds the truth, the total number of these pirates will amount to 25,000 men. Independent of the force above mentioned, several of the vessels have belonging to them a row boat, mounting from 6 to 10 wall pieces, and swivels; also well armed with boarding pikes and swords, according to their size, carrying from 18 to 30 men. These are rigged with one or two masts; and pull from 14 to 20 oars. They are more particularly employed in going close along shore at night, to plunder and desolate villages and farms that do not pay them tribute, and to carry off such of the inhabitants as fall into their hands. They chiefly infest the mouths of the river Macao, and such places as have small trading boats. They in general leave the large vessel an hour or two before sunset, and return about noon the following day; though they are sometimes absent two or three days. They lie at anchor during the day, so as not to be seen by those on whom they intend making their depredations. At dark, they issue forth, and plunder whatever falls in their way. Sometimes, when successful, they go on the sides or tops of the hills, and on perceiving any boat or vessel which they think they can master, they immediately give chace to it. The Ladrones are abundantly supplied with shot from Macao and Whampoa; stolen, I suppose, by the Chinese, from the forts and shipping, at those places, and brought by them for sale.

I have seen so many 18-pound shot brought, that they were refused; and these, I had every reason to believe, came from Whampoa. When at close quarters they frequently use nails, fragments of iron pots, &c. which supply the place of grape and cannister. Of powder of Chinese manufacture they readily procure what they want, from different places.

Their numbers are kept up, and even considerably augmented, partly by such of their captives as are unable to ransom themselves; and partly by Chinese, who come daily from different parts of the coast to join them. It will hardly be credited, how great the number is of this latter description. I have frequently seen 5 to 10 come at one time; and on one occasion, upwards of 30. Some of these were doubtless vagabonds, instigated by poverty and idleness, to embrace this criminal mode of life; but, many were men of decent appearance; some of whom brought money with them. The only reason I ever heard them assign for their conduct was, that the Mandarines of their district were unjust, and that they came away to avoid their oppression. These people who go voluntarily to join the Ladrones, are at liberty to leave them, I believe, whenever they choose; as several of them left them, after being with the La-

drones a month or two. At one time, they used to come and go in such quick succession, that the chief I was with, refused to allow them to join him, unless they agreed to stop eight or nine months; when they should be at liberty to go, or stay; but great numbers remain for years; and it is on them that the command of the vessels devolves.

Discipline and Divisions.

The whole body of Ladrone vessels that I have seen, are under the command of five chiefs, who are independent of each other. The vessels under each chief are distinguished by a particular flag, at the foremast head. The division by which I was captured, had a red triangular flag, with a white scolloped border. A second division has a black triangular flag with a white scolloped border. A third, has a red square flag, without any border. A fourth is distinguished by a red triangular flag, with a plain yellow border; and a fifth, by a square flag, blue, white, and red, horizontally. The two first divisions generally cruize among the islands on the coast, from Typo eastward, the three others keep more to the westward; though at times they even go to the eastward of Macao. The divisions bearing the red flag with a white border, are, at present, much superior in force to any of the others.

Each vessel has a captain, who directs in a general way all the operations on board, and whose authority is sufficiently respected by the crew. The management of the sails and steerage of the vessel are entrusted to two or more experienced hands, whose orders on these points are executed by the others. Under these are three or four more, similar to our boatswain's mates; to keep the people on deck, and at their duty. During the time of action or chace, the captain takes a more active part; and directs all the movements. In every vessel, there is a certain proportion of men of approved courage and fidelity, who have voluntarily joined the Ladrones. These fire the guns, and are most forward in all hazardous enterprizes. Should the captain fall, one of these generally takes the command. I never saw any of the crew flogged, or beaten, in a Ladrone; though I have seen them put in irons. The captain is generally better dressed than the common Ladrones. He also fares somewhat better; and the officers and assistants, mentioned above, are, some of them, partakers of his meals.

Each division is formed into several squadrons, commanded by an inferior chief, by whom the captains of the different vessels are generally appointed, and from whom they receive their orders. He is himself responsible for his conduct to the chief of his division. Sometimes the whole of the squadron cruizes in a body: sometimes two or three squadrons join their forces; and frequently only a few vessels sail in company, according to the force they expect to meet.

Nature of their Depredations, and Treatment of Prisoners.

All vessels that frequent the coast of China are liable to be attacked by them; except such as, by paying a tribute to one of the Ladrone chiefs, have obtained passes, which passes are respected, I believe, by all the other divisions. Numbers not only of fishing boats, but of the country merchant vessels, avail themselves of this protection. The farms and villages upon the coast, which have no forts in their neighbourhood, are equally subject to the depredations of the Ladrones; and their inhabitants are, for the most part, glad to compromise for their safety by paying a tribute. This tribute is collected from the villages every six months; from the boats annually; and the sums obtained in this way must be very considerable. As a proof how far these passes are respected, I shall mention one instance. The commander of a squadron having plundered and detained a fishing-boat, that had a pass, on the matter being represented to the chief of the division, the commander was obliged, not only to give up the boat to its owner, but to pay him 500 dollars, for the detention and losses he had suffered.

If a vessel they capture, happens to have made any resistance, they in general murder some of the crew, and cruelly treat the rest. If she has not resisted, but they suspect the crew of having destroyed or secreted any thing, though none are murdered, they are very severely punished.

In other cases they are satisfied with the plunder and detention of vessel and crew. The punishment above alluded to, is inflicted in the following cruel manner: The unhappy subject being first stripped of all but his trowsers, has his hands tied together behind his back, a rope, passing from the mast head, is then made fast to his joined hands, by which he is hoisted from deck, and while thus suspended, repeated stripes are inflicted on every part of his body, with a rod formed of two or three rattans twisted together. Blood frequently follows the stripes; and in some cases the miserable sufferer is left suspended by his hands for upwards of an hour. When any of the Mandarin boats fall unfortunately into their hands, the persons belonging to them are most cruelly butchered.

All the prisoners they take, who are possessed of any funds, are expected to ransom themselves. The ransom demanded is generally as much as they suppose the person can raise, either from his own fortune, or by the assistance of his friends. I know of no

instance where, on the ransom agreed upon being brought, the person was not given up. Should those, who are supposed capable of paying for their release, refuse to do so, they infallibly expose themselves to the cruel treatment above mentioned.

Those who are unable to ransom themselves are detained, and obliged to assist in working the vessel, and other duties. They are never allowed to go on shore, even for water, without some of the volunteer Ladrones accompanying them, armed; notwithstanding which precaution, they at times escape; but, if retaken, are most severely treated, or perhaps put to death. I have understood, that at the end of four or five years they obtain their release, if they wish it: but the habits they have acquired, or their dread of being recognised as Ladrones, prevent the greater part from returning to their former occupations.

With respect to the women who fall into their hands, the handsomest are reserved by them for wives and concubines: the chiefs and captains having frequently three or more; the other men seldom more than one; and having once made choice of a wife, they are obliged to be constant to her. No promiscuous intercourse is allowed among them; but the greater part of the crew are satisfied without women; a few are ransomed, and the most homely turned on shore.

Children taken are generally detained, and brought up as servants, &c.

Division of Plunder, &c.

When a vessel is taken, and the owners do not ransom her, which is sometimes the case, both vessel and cargo are destroyed; if not wanted by the captors; but, in general, the best vessels are kept, and armed as Ladrones.

The cargo, when of use to them, is distributed among the ships of the squadron; and it is in this way they are partly supplied with necessaries. Whatever money is found in their prizes is brought to the commander of the squadron; as also the sums received for the ransom of prisoners and goods. Of this, a trifle is given to the immediate captors; part is reserved to purchase provisions, and other supplies, according as they are wanted for the use of the squadron; and a certain proportion, though I know not what, is paid to the chief of the division.

From this source, and the tributes formerly mentioned, there is generally a large quantity of specie on board the vessels of the chiefs. I have been told from 50 to 100,000 dollars. Out of this they supply such squadrons as may have been unsuccessful in their cruizes. The Ladrones find not the least difficulty in procuring supplies of provisions, and all other necessaries, on every part of the coast, for which they pay honourably. The fishermen are generally the bearers of these supplies.

If the Ladrones are not endowed with that desperate valour which is the characteristic of many other pirates, yet, I conceive, they are by no means devoid of courage; I have repeatedly seen them stand very well during an attack. I was told by an American, and some Portuguese, who had seen more of them than I had, that they are apt to flinch, when wounded. I have heard themselves declare, that they were not afraid of an attack, either from the Chinese government, or any other; and that nothing would give them greater pleasure, than to meet the Mandarin junks at a distance from Macao, on nearly equal terms. As an instance how well they will defend themselves, if hard pushed, I may mention, that a Ladrone junk fell in with four Mandarin junks, all larger than herself, which after an engagement of some time, she beat off; having one man killed, and two wounded.

I have heard them also assert, that some time or other, when there were no foreign ships at Whampoa, they would make an attack on Canton: and should the Portuguese cruizers oppose their design, that they would burn them: whether this was bravado or not, I do not pretend to say; but it is certain, they go among all the islands, singly; and in small bodies, without fear of molestation.

In the foregoing account I am sensible that I may have touched on some points with which the gentlemen resident in China are much better acquainted than I can possibly be; but I thought it better to run the risk of stating some facts, which might be already known, than of withholding any which are not.

(Signed) I. L. TURNER.

Canton, 11th August, 1807.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, AT CALCUTTA.

Speech of LORD MINTO, *at the Public Disputation in the Asiatic Languages, held February 27, 1808.*

[Concluded from p. 749.]

I shall begin with the Affghan, which is spoken as well in Rohilkund, and all the Affghan districts in our possession, as in Affghanistan proper.

The first steps, in facilitating an access to that language, were made, I understand, by Emir Mahummed, a native of Peshawer in Affghanistan, who, at the instance of Dr. Hunter, formed a vocabulary of this language, accompanied by translations into Pooshta of a few short tales in prose.

The field, however, did not long remain in his single occupation. He was joined by a zealous orientalist of our own country, who, invited by these first specimens of Affghan produce, was

tempted into this new province of philology. The fruits of this association were, the extension of Emir Mahummed's vocabulary into a considerable dictionary; an essay on Affghan grammar; and a more finished version of the prose compositions.

The progress did not stop here. The interest of the Affghans awakened to the honour of their language, by the curiosity and exertion of strangers; and Mohuebut Khan, a chief rain of Rohilkund, a learned man, and son of the celebrated Hafiz Ramut, roused by the researches of col. Collins concerning the Affghan composition, set about compiling a dictionary of the Pooshta language, which with the assistance of his own learned Affghans, he accomplished in the space of one year; a work, which I am able to say, on better authority than my own, does high credit to the spirit and exertion, as well as to the learning and capacity of the Rohilla chief.

The Malay language is that of trade and general intercourse on the shores of the Eastern Isles, as well as on the Malay Peninsula. In our sentiments on the Prince of Wales's Island and on Sumatra, it is of the same importance as the Hindoostanee and Persic taken together, in this part of India; for in addition to its being the language of general intercourse, it is also that of deeds, official papers, and records. It is, therefore, satisfactory to know, that this medium of human communication is not entirely neglected. At Penang, Mr. Shaw has made considerable progress in publishing a grammar of the Malay language. This work, by the accounts of it which have reached me, will be found to contain a considerable mass of very valuable materials. Mr. Shaw has sought for his information at the fountain head; both in the most approved Malay compositions, and at the courts of the Rajahs of that country, where he has the merit of having resided for the laudable purpose of improving his knowledge of the language.

The same language has been successfully cultivated by Mr. Raffles, secretary to the government of Prince of Wales's Island, who, much to his honour, has been long employed in compiling a Code of *Addat Malaya*, or Malay Laws, from the best authorities in the Malay and Bouguese languages.

If I have not passed beyond the legitimate bounds of this discourse, in ranging to the extremity of those countries, and to the furthest island of that vast Archipelago in which the Malay language prevails, I shall scarcely seem to transgress them, by the short and easy transition thence, to the language of China. I am in truth strongly inclined, whether regularly or not, to deal one encouraging word, to the meritorious, and I hope not unsuccessful effort, making, I may say, at the door of our college, though not admitted to its portico, to force that hitherto impregnable fortress, the Chinese language. The means we all know, that in the present circumstances can be employed in that difficult undertaking, are very inconsiderable. The honour is so much the greater to those, whose enterprize seems already to have opened at least a prospect of success. Three young men, I ought, indeed, to say, boys, have not only acquired a ready use of the Chinese language for the purpose of oral communication, which I understand, is neither difficult nor rare, amongst Europeans connected with China; but they have achieved, in a degree worthy of admiration, that which has been deemed scarcely within the reach of European faculties, or industry; I mean, a very extensive and correct acquaintance with the written language of China. I will not detail the particulars of the examination which took place on the 10th of this month at Serampore, in the Chinese language, the report of which, however, I have read with great interest, and recommend to the liberal notice of those whom I have the honour to address. It is enough for my present purpose to say, that these young pupils read Chinese books and translate them; and they write compositions of their own in the Chinese language and character. A Chinese press too is established and in actual use. In a word, if the founders and supporters of this little college have not yet dispelled, they have at least rent, and admitted a dawn of day through, that thick impenetrable cloud; they have passed that *oceanum dissociabilem*, which for so many ages has insulated that vast empire from the rest of mankind. Let us entertain at least the hope, that a perseverance in this or similar attempts, may let in at length upon those multitudes, the contraband and long forbidden blessings of human intercourse and social improvement.

I must not omit to commend the zealous and persevering labours of Mr. Lassar, and of those learned and pious persons associated with him, who have accomplished, for the future benefit, we may hope, of that immense and populous region, Chinese versions, in the Chinese character, of the Gospels of Mathew, Mark and Luke; throwing open that precious mine, with all its religious and moral treasures, to the largest associated population in the world.

It is impossible to be silent to-day on the change which has removed from your chair the eminent scholar, who, speaking in the scale of human rank, now fills a higher place. I cannot, however, condole with you on that event, because, in reality, while additional honours have fallen on the heads of your two most distinguished members, no substantial alteration is experienced by your learned body. The promotion of Mr. Colebrooke, will not be found to withdraw him from the cultivation, the protection, or the encouragement of learning. To operate such a revolution, it is not enough to pass Mr. Colebrooke from one honourable station to another; he must be made a new man, and divested of himself. He who, in Asiatic letters, *facile princeps*, surrounded by illustrious scholars, has held by acclamation and general consent the highest place, can neither abdicate that precedence, nor lay down either the practice of study or the literary affections and solicitudes which are its attributes. The benefit which the state is to receive from the seat he now occupies is not detracted from you. His new honours are new ornaments to your society, and his additional rank and authority augment his power, without diminishing his zeal to serve your cause. But if, in literal truth, it must be said, that one golden branch has been broken from your tree, *non deficit alter*. Your chair is again filled by a distinguished scholar, and an upright and an able magistrate. In both charac-

ters, I am bound to-day to present to Mr. Harington the acknowledgements of the college and the public, for the Analysis of Mahomedan Law, with which he has enriched them both; a work, to which the scholar and the judge seem, as if in emulation, to have brought their choicest contributions. It is indeed, fitting in all countries, but indispensable in this, that those two characters should meet on the benches of our highest tribunals. Nothing can better illustrate the gains that accrue to all, by the kindly traffic amongst men of reciprocal benefits than this work. While Mr. Harington, as a man of letters, has gathered the flowers of literature from the native volumes of Mahomedan jurisprudence, he makes a rich return to our native subjects, in the pure dispensation of a law which they love and are accustomed to revere. That the learned forms of our college may long supply such magistrates, and that the venerable benches of our tribunals may long return such scholars to preside in your council, is the wish of one, who, unlearned himself, is an ardent lover, both of learning and justice.

I am desirous, before I conclude, to address a few words to the younger part of my audience. In doing so, I should wish to lay down my authority, or if it must be maintained, let it be that of a parent, tempered with indulgence and affection.

Two objects are proposed by these solemnities:

First. The mere and pure satisfaction of justice; that merit may not be defrauded of its due reward, but may receive the best and highest external recompence with which it can be requited. I mean its manifestation to the world, and the homage of public acknowledgement and applause.

The second object is combined of justice and public policy. It is undoubtedly proposed, by these ceremonials, to promote exertion by exciting a liberal and ingenuous emulation, and by kindling the most generous, and, at the same time, the most manly ardour that can inflame young bosoms, the love of generous and honourable fame.

It is here, too, that the only path which leads to that bright temple is discovered. The love of fame is not evinced, or at least will never be gratified, by a mere careless and inert desire to wear its feathers. That mistress must be won by constant and assiduous service; not by starts of energy which the very caprice of idleness can furnish, but by patient and stedfast exertion, by opposing repeated effort to repeated difficulty; awakening indolence by zeal; subduing fatigue and disgust by courageous and resolute perseverance; defeating seduction by principle, and finally terminating all contest, and triumphing over all obstacles, by the establishment of virtuous habits.

Since our object, then, is to excite diligence and promote study, it falls naturally within the scope of my discourse to exhort you on that head. You are young, but not boys; your occupations, too, are of a manly cast, and must have tended to mature, although they could not add to, your years. As men, therefore, I propose to address you, and instead of cajoling you with trivial and ineffectual declamation, or assailing you with dry and harsh admonition, I wish to satisfy your judgments, to speak to your understandings, and to persuade, by convincing you.

For this purpose I have only to remind you that application and diligence in your present studies, during the short period of your collegiate life; application and diligence I say, not extreme but moderate, are conducive to the public good, and to your own individual benefits.

You are about to be employed in the administration of a great and extensive country, in which, it would not be much beyond the truth to say, that the English language is not known. You will have to deal with multitudes, who can communicate with you, can receive your commands, or render an account of their performance of them, whose testimonies can be delivered, whose engagements can be contracted, whose affairs, in a word, can be transacted, discussed, and recorded only in some one or other of the languages which are taught at the College of Fort William.

Were it only for your personal ease, security, and comfort, the vernacular and colloquial language of Bengal would be infinitely valuable. But whoever considers the tediousness and delay, and, what is yet more material, the imperfection and error, which must attend the conduct, frequently of trivial and ordinary, but often also of complicated and important affairs, by the clumsy and unsatisfactory transposition of loose discourse, or intricate discussion, *ore tenus*, from one language to another, must acknowledge the important advantage derived from the ready use of the native languages.

Tediousness and error are not the only nor the worst evils resulting from ignorance of the languages of India. It creates almost unavoidable, and almost unlimited dependence on native and subordinate officers. How much prejudice to the interests of the company; how much oppressive vexation, extortion and cruelty, towards our native subjects; and how much loss of character; how much disgrace and ruin to the unfortunate European, whose ignorance has delivered him over to that helpless and dependant thraldom, and wedded his fair fame and his best hopes to the chances of so foul a connection, making him responsible in his reputation and fortune for the corruption of a servant, whom this one defect has erected into his master, and into the arbiter of his fate; how much public loss and calamity; how much individual shame and ruin, have resulted and are daily resulting from this cause, a very short acquaintance with the affairs of India will too clearly shew.

To these serious evils, the government of this country has determined to oppose the best remedies it can devise.

Instruction in these languages has been provided, both in England and in Bengal, for the junior members of the service: every imaginable facility is furnished, as you are now experiencing, to the diligent student; and, amongst other incentives, we are this day employed in one and not the least efficacious means to stimulate and quicken study.

It remains for me to announce the last branch of that important system, the object of which is to diffuse a correct and intimate knowledge of the principal languages used in these provinces, throughout the civil establishment of this presidency.

I have reserved, I confess, this point to the conclusion of my discourse, because, it presents to you motives somewhat less enlarged than I have hitherto set before you, as more worthy of your

generous time of life, and more congenial, I am persuaded, with your ingenuous minds and dispositions. Yet it is no reproach, amongst higher considerations, and in aid of a virtuous love of duty, regard for the public good, and relish for fame and public esteem; it is no reproach, I say, to feel also those inducements of fortune and advantage which in the world, are amongst the mature and legitimate rewards of merit.

It is at the same time a point of justice on my part to promulgate, and give authentic notice of laws, which are to affect eventually the condition and fortunes of those on whom they are to operate. I am desirous therefore, of explaining, thus publicly, the principles by which it is my firm resolution to regulate that important part of my administration, which relates to the selection of gentlemen for public trust and employment. I would speak more particularly at present to this point, as it may affect the junior part of the service; and I cannot declare too explicitly my determination to give the preference, in the first steps of their career, to those who shall have established at the college of Fort William, a reputation for good conduct, diligence, and talents, three qualities, which cannot fail of being evinced, and as it were, measured by their progress in the studies peculiar to this institution, that is to say, by their proficiency in the native languages of India. I shall consider this as a rule for the distribution of favour and promotion, both because the attainment in question is itself, an essential and indispensible qualification for the public business in India, and because that rule of selection may be considered as reposing on the more general principle just estimated, namely: that the progress of a student in the particular study assigned to him may be regarded as a safe general criterion of character, application and abilities.

The senior part of my audience will, I am sure, add the testimony of their observation and experience to mine, in affirming, that with few exceptions, the distinctions obtained at early periods, in the free competition, and impartial judgement of great public seminaries or other large societies of youth has continued to attend the individual through life. They who have been remarked as good scholars, and as diligent and clever boys, on the forms of our public schools, have been eminent also on the benches of our judges; in the cathedrals of our prelates; on the floors of our houses of parliament; in the cabinets of our sovereigns. Fame, in a word, and distinction have continued to follow and illustrate their footsteps through every walk of life. You, who are fond of honour, therefore, and aspire to future celebrity, remember that the tunick of your youth, discloses already to the discerning eyes before which you stand, the texture of that robe which is to clothe your manhood. If it is now of coarse materials, if it is already soiled and tattered, we can anticipate a poor and sordid garment for your future wear. If we perceive the gloss and lustre of genius and virtue in the young samples now before us, we discern through a short interval of time, the purple which is to adorn your manly years.

On this principle, then, rational in itself and ratified by experience, my choice, and I will venture to assure you, the choice of my successors, will be directed in confiding the great interests of this government to its servants.

Let me now conclude by tendering to you the last, but not the least inviting inducement to exertion, I mean the assurance that your labours will be rewarded with success. You are too little aware of the advantages possessed by that age, out of which you are impatient to emerge, and which might in truth be more justly an object of envy and regret to those who have passed beyond it. You will purchase one day the experience which now tells you through my lips, not only that the enjoyments of your time of life have a livelier relish than those to which your inexperienced fancies aspire, but that your mental powers boast also in many points the same superiority, even in the graver pursuits of your seniors.

Of this encouraging truth, you have on this day more than one convincing proof, in the hardly credible strides of youthful study. It is, indeed, matter of great encouragement to the young, and of wonder to the old; and makes, not boys, but men admire, to see how much can be atchieved by the fresh faculties of youth, its happy facility, its keen edge, not wasted on the *nuces et nugas*, attracting, I allow, at that early period, but applied, in some rare instance, with the ardour of youth and the constancy of age, to the nobler pursuits of men.

On these foundations I rest my hopes of a still advancing progress during the ensuing year, and I leave with great confidence those gratifying expectations to be fulfilled by you.

Distribution of Prizes and Honorary Rewards.

The subjects of disputation were:

"In the acquirement of knowledge, genius cannot avail without application."—*Hindoostanee.*

"The Persian language merits attention, not only on account of its utility, but also from the beauties of the compositions in that language."—*Persian.*

"The natives of Bengal are happier under the British, than they were under any former government."—*Bengalee.*

"On the utility of learning, and the advantages resulting from the institution of literary seminaries."—*Bengalee.*

"On the utility of the study of the Mahratta Language."—*Mahratta.*

HINDOOSTANEE.—*First class.* 1 E. R. Barwell, books value 500 rupees, and medal. 2 Alexander, ditto, 250 rupees and medal. 3 Sisson, medal. 4 McNabb. 5 Colvin. 6 Tytler. 7 Lindsay. 8 Sotheby.—*Second class.* 9 Braddon. 10 Chalmer. 11 Brown. 12 Bagge. 13 Ellice. 14 Warde.—*Third class.* 15 Thomas. 16 Furneaux. 17 Sargent. 18 Cuthbert. 19 Tod. 20 Inglis. 21 Lambert.—*Fourth class.* 22 Monticson. 23 Robertson. 24 Pond. 25 Jennings. 26 Forrester. 27 Lyon. 28 Chamberlain. 29 Tulloh. 30 Davidson. 31 Moncton.—*Fifth class.* 32 C. Smith. 33 Blagrave. 34 Wilder. 35 Trotter. 36 Harrington. 37 Smelt. 38 McKenzie. 39 Calvert. 40 Fraser. 41 F. C. Smith. 42 A. C. Barwell. 43. Sparks.

BENGALEE.—*First class.* 1 Tytler, books value 500 rupees, and medal.—*Second class.* 2 Dick. 3 Barwell, sen. 4 Ellice. 5 Monckton. 6 Bagge. 7 Mason.—*Third class.* 8 Tucker. 9 Pond.—*Fourth class.* 10 C. Smith.

PERSIAN.—*First class.* 1 Lindsay, books value 500 rupees, and medal. 2 Alexander, ditto 250 rupees, and medal. 3 Colvin, medal. 4 McNabb. 5 Sisson. 6 Tytler.—*Second class.* 7 Sotheby. 8 Mason. 9 Braddon. 10 Chalmer. 11 Moore. 12 Barlow. 13 Bagge. 14 Tod. 15 Warde. —*Third class.* 16 Cuthbert. 17 Dick. 18 Furneaux. 19 Lambert. 20 Inglis. 21 Thomas. 22 Robertson. 23 Morrieson.—*Fourth class.* 24 Brown. 25 Forrester. 26 Jennings. 27 McLeod.

ARABIC.—1 Colvin, medal. 2 Lindsay. 3 Chalmer.

MAHRATTA.—1 Sotheby, medal. 2 Tytler.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—*Essay of third term of* 1807. *Subject,* "On the advantages to be de- "rived from a systematic knowledge of the laws "and regulations, enacted for the civil govern- "ment of the British possessions in India." Cuthbert, medal.

PERSIAN WRITING.—1 Blagrave, books value 200 rupees, and medal. 2 Chamberlain, medal. 3 Barlow. 4 Lindsay. 5 Morrieson. 6 Inglis. 7 Forrester. 8 Sotheby. 9 Colvin. 10 Warde. 11 Cuthbert. 12 Tulloh. 13 F. C. Smith.

NAGREE WRITING.—1 E. R. Barwell, books value 200 rupees, and medal. 2 Forrester, medal. 3 Pond. 4 Warde. 5 Lindsay. 6 Ellice. 7 Inglis. 8 Wilner. 9 McKenzie.

BENGALEE WRITING.—1 Ellice, books, value 200 rupees, and medal. 2 Dick, medal. 3 Monckton. 4 Pond.

STUDENTS LEAVING COLLEGE.—*Classed in the order of relative general proficiency.* 1 A. F. Tytler, 1st in Bengalee, 1st class in Persian, 1st class in Hindoostanee, 2d in Mahratta. 2 A. J. Colvin, 1st class in Persian, 1st class in Hindoostanee, 1st in Arabic. 3 W. Lindsay, 1st in Persian, 1st class in Hindoostanee, 2d in Arabic. 4 R. Alexander, 2d in Persian, 2d in Hindoostanee. 5 T. Sisson, 1st class in Persian, 1st class in Hindoostanee. 6 J. M. McNabb, 1st class in Persian, 1st class in Hindoostanee. 7 E. R. Barwell, 1st in Hindoostanee, 2d class in Bengalee. 8 E. Bagge, 2d class in Persian, 2d class in Hindoostanee, 2d class in Bengalee. 9 W. A. Chalmer, 2d class in Persian, 2d class in Hindoostanee, 3d in Arabic. 10 F. Mason, 2d class in Persian, 2d class in Bengalee. 11 W. Braddon, 2d class in Persian, 2d class in Hindoostanee. 12 G. Ellis, 2d class in Hindoostanee, 2d class in Bengalee. 13 G. Warde, 2d class in Persian, 2d class in Hindoostanee. 14 W. F. Dick, 2d in Bengalee, 3d class in Persian. 15 S. T. Cuthbert, 3d class in Persian, 3d class in Hindoostanee. 16 W. Lambert, 3d class in Persian, 3d class in Hindoostanee. 17 T. Inglis, 3d class in Persian, 3d class in Hindoostanee. 18 W. Thomas, 3d class in Persian, 3d class in Hindoostanee.

N. B. Mr. Tod was also reported, as qualified, by his knowledge of two languages, to enter upon the public service; but has been permitted, at his own request, to continue another year in the College.

By order of the Council of the College,

W. HUNTER, *Sec. C. C.*

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See Panorama, Vol. I. p. 157, for a Sketch of the History of the College of Fort William.

OF CURACAO AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

[From Official Authority.]

The Spanish colonies appear generally to follow the impulse of patriotism, which has been given them from their European connections; and, espousing the cause of Ferdinand VII, they have not only welcomed an intercourse of political co-operation with the British, but seem inclined to afford greater facilities for the trading enterprises of our merchant adventurers than have been before enjoyed, even during the time of peace, under the watchful and monopolising policy of the Council of the Indies. Whether such commercial relations be avowed, or connived at, open or contraband, various stations in the West Indies will be resorted to, for the carrying them on; and among them, none is locally or adventitiously more adapted for that purpose than the settlement of Curaçao. The conquest of that island from the Dutch, is one of the most brilliant exploits in the naval history of the present war. Authentic particulars respecting the late acquisition seem to be among our desiderata. The following communications, are most of them drawn from a very authentic source, viz. the Official Report made some years ago by the commissioners of the Prince of Orange, sent out by his highness, as stadholder of Holland, to examine into the state of the Dutch colonies in the West Indies.

This Report describes CURAÇAO and its dependencies, the islands of BONAIRE and ARUBA, as experiencing the evils of disorders in its municipal government, and of popular commotions, in consequence of the distracted state of parties in the parent country. Much discontent appears to have arisen from the introduction into the island, of a new code for the regulation of judicial proceedings; which, though founded upon the fundamental statute of Holland of 1580, was not supposed to be calculated for the meridian of the colony; and various claims of special immunities or privileges were made on the part of the colonists. Jews, who are very numerous in Curaçao, were among the most forward in promoting disturbances. In conformity therefore, with the tenth article of their *Escamot*, which prohibits them from intermeddling in any opposition to the government under which they live, and particularly from signing any paper having such a tendency, some of them were excommunicated by their rabbies, but on their contrition the ban was taken off.

The government of Curaçao, was vested in a governor and nine gentlemen of the council, six of whom held other military or civil offices; with a *fiscal*, or treasurer, and sec-

cretary, and an inferior council for the determination of less important matters.

The commissioners state that the revenues had lately much fallen off. In the five years preceding their visit, the receipts amounted only to 381,860 florins 14 st. (£34,714 12s. 2d.) including all taxes and duties, excepting the *hoofdgeld*, or capitation tax on slaves, which had not been collected during that period. The expenditure in those five years had amounted to 744,206 florins 2 st. (£67,655, 2s.) leaving a balance against the colony of 362,345 f. 8 st. (£32,940 9s. 10d.) Previous to the war with England in 1780, the Dutch West India Company drew large remittances from Curaçao; but during the war great expenses have been incurred, and a free regiment which had been raised, had alone cost the company 600,000 f. (about £54,550) though it was composed of Mulattoes, Mosquito Indians, Free Negroes, and other people of colour.

The company holds some lands denominated plantations, which, with the exception of such as are occupied by their servants, are leased out for about 7,000 f. (£635) per ann.

In Bonaire, the company had 323 slaves. A vessel is employed in conveying from that island, and from Aruba, to Curaçao, wood, lime, cattle, vegetables, &c. but the expenses of the company's establishments in those dependencies are about 9,000 f. (£820) per annum; which is supposed to be very near the profit they yield.

There were ninety-nine buildings at Curaçao belonging to the company; their repairs had cost, during the preceding five years, 210,000 f. (about £19,100.)

The capitation-tax on the slaves, was one guilder (1s. 9d.) per head; but all who were either too old or too young to work were exempted. In consequence of this regulation much evasion took place during the time it was collected, insomuch that, although the number of slaves in Curaçao was estimated at 13,000, yet the tax produced during twelve years, no more than 51,930 f. (£4,718.) The slaves kept here are more for domestic and ostentatious purposes than for husbandry or toil.

The revenues derived from the duties on merchandise appeared to have been considerably defrauded; and in one year, to no less an amount than 94,000 f. (about £8,545). For a long time the trade of Curaçao had been in a declining state; owing to two causes. In the first place, the difficulty of carrying on trade with the Spaniards, which must, on account of its situation, always be the principal traffic of this island; and secondly, because the vessels engaged in it are subjected to heavy port charges and duties.

This trade used to be chiefly carried on by vessels fitted out and laden in this island; these conveyed the goods to the Spaniards, and received produce and specie in return; these vessels were either armed themselves, or were accompanied by other armed vessels to protect them in this contraband trade; but since the abolition of the company of Caracas, the Spanish government has stationed so many *guarda-costas*, and placed so many *vigies* (watch towers) along the coast, that these barks must not now venture to run over. Hence all the produce brought from the main, is now conveyed to Curaçao by the Spaniards themselves; by license from the governor of the place whence the expedition is fitted out, and the perquisites arising from these licenses become no inconsiderable revenue to those governors. These licenses, are always very limited and conditional, and specify both the quantity and the quality of the goods allowed to be exported, and the place whither they are to be carried; the exporters are moreover bound to bring specie in return, and no merchandise; the contravention of these regulations, if proved, is punished by imprisonment for life; and such information is not unfrequently given by some of the many Spaniards and Jews who reside at Curaçao, and who are in reality spies in the pay of the Spanish colonial governments.

It would greatly diminish the dangers and difficulty of this intercourse, if the quantity and quality of the articles thus brought over by the Spanish vessels could be kept secret; in which case the produce they would bring, would always be sure greatly to exceed their license. With regard to the return being in specie, recourse is had, to the stratagems of making up the deficiency by a fictitious heavy account of charges of repairs to the vessel, or similar disbursements.

According to the established regulations, the master of a Spanish vessel is reduced to the alternative of defrauding the company's duty, by entering no more than his license allows, or of exposing himself to the danger of severe punishment on his return home. To meet this dilemma, the commissioners recommended a private custom-house, established on such a plan that none but those officers who were appointed to receive the duties could know the particulars of the cargo, the name of the vessel and the commander, the place whence, the goods shipped in return, and whatever else might be properly kept secret. It was further suggested that these contraband traders might be permitted to land their goods in such other parts of the island as might be most convenient to them, without obeing always obliged to come into the harbour: in which case, those goods might afterwards be brought round by the respective consignees, and the duties then paid.

In the second place, the commissioners adopted the ideas of some of the principal

Curaçao merchants, namely to reduce the duties on the imported articles which are levied *ad valorem*, to one per cent; the amount to be fixed by the valuation of merchants appointed by government, instead of by an ancient tariff or rate as was practised. By this means foreigners would be more tempted to enter Curaçao, as the duty would then nominally appear to them to be very moderate; while the sum actually received, would, in consequence of the different basis upon which it is calculated, amount to at least as much, if not to more, than before.

The articles of importation from the Spanish coast, are, hides, Caraccas cocoa, indigo, Rio de la Hache wood (logwood, cut at Rio de la Hache), cotton, mostly in an uncleaned state or with the seed in, Varinas tobacco in cannisters, and coffee in its shell; from the French port of St. Domingo they got coffee, indigo, muscovado and clayed sugar; also cotton; and from Porto Rico, its excellent tobacco, sugar, and a little indigo.

A bark, schooner, launch, or canoe, of whatever size, paid for clearing in and out, at Curaçao, thirteen dollars and eight reals, and every square rigged vessel thirty dollars. The latter, however, being generally large ships with valuable cargoes, can much better afford to pay 30 dollars, than the others can to pay 13; for the latter, generally open boats, running over from the Spanish main with a little cocoa, or a few hides, have often hardly fifty dollars' worth of goods on board. Though this trade would from that circumstance appear trifling, yet, being constantly carried on by night and by day, it becomes very considerable and is well worth encouragement. It would even be advisable to revert to the custom that prevailed in former years, and to permit the entry of all undecked boats free of all charges; except one dollar for a passport.

The North Americans supply Curaçao with provisions, and in return take hides, the only article they were legally allowed to export; and sometimes sugar, indigo, and other articles underhand: and this intercourse cannot be avoided, on account of the indispensable nature of the supplies they bring.

The vent of dry goods at Curaçao cannot well be again so large as it has been, because there were formerly no more than two or three ships sent from Spain to supply all the Spanish settlements from the mouth of the Oronoque to the bay of Maracaibo; but, since the abolition of the company of Caraccas, there are at least twenty-five ships dispatched annually from Spain with supplies from that quarter. The trade between Curaçao and St. Domingo has already greatly fallen off; first, by means of supplies from other parts, especially from Dunkirk; but principally from the commotions in that devoted island.

Very little cultivation is carried on in Curaçao. The plantations are principally maize, and other articles of provision. Some small lots of land in the lower district of the island are laid out in sugar and cotton fields, but the quantity planted is inconsiderable; the quality, however, is excellent, particularly that of the cotton, which bears a much higher price than the best sorts of cotton from the other West India colonies. Some cattle are reared, but the island consisting of an entire rock, with only some few spots on which there is a sufficient layer of vegetable mould fit for cultivation, and the little soil therein being stony, together with the constant annual recurrence of droughts, renders this colony very insignificant in an agricultural point of view.

Its commercial consequence also, notwithstanding its great local advantages, is precarious and temporary; but, as a naval station, it is pre-eminently important. Its secure and excellent harbour is capable of containing and protecting against all winds, as well as against any hostile force, upwards of 300 ships of the largest size. All repairs can be conveniently made. In the time of war it may serve as a rendezvous for merchant vessels bound to Europe, who can always take refuge here, on account of its situation to windward. A fleet defeated at sea, may find a safe asylum, and conveniences for refitting. It is an excellent station for privateers, and in the war of 1780 the cruisers from Curaçao greatly annoyed the English West India trade; so that there was a balance accounted for by the treasury of 190,000 f. (about £17,275) arising from the duties on the prize-cargoes. This had been invested on mortgage for the benefit of the company.

The governor should be a military man. The mixed nature of the inhabitants renders a strict and more arbitrary form of government necessary here than in the other colonies. Excepting a few merchants, there are scarcely any white inhabitants at the chief town, Williamstad, or on the opposite side of the harbour. Such as have any lands live upon them, and the public officers and servants of the company reside in or near the fort. The townspeople are a mixture of Jews, Spaniards, sailors, free mulattos, free negroes, Musquito and other Indians. The licentiousness of the negro slaves is very great here, and attributable to various causes; they are nevertheless worse off than in other colonies, as in case of a scarcity of provisions the distress falls chiefly on them. The manumission of slaves, as practised here, is very preposterous; for it is generally when they are too old to work, that their proprietors pay a small fine to government to emancipate them, and then they must either acquire a precarious subsistence by begging, or are exposed to perish by want, as there is no provision for such objects. The treatment

of the slaves, as to their tasks and punishments, does not call for particular animadversion; but a custom was general among the Roman Catholic proprietors of slaves, that of making converts of, and baptising, their negroes; which is considered as dangerous in the event of a war with Spain.

There were still at Bonaire a few remaining of the original inhabitants; and three or four aged people at Curaçao; with these exceptions the natives had become extinct. There are hardly half a dozen families of whites, who have not intermarried with Indians or negroes, or the intermediate castes.

At Williamstad there is a Dutch reformed church, a Lutheran church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jewish synagogue.

Houses are built so near the walls of the fort, that a ladder from the upper stories would be sufficient to get within the walls. A remarkable blunder of the engineer is noticed, who, in building a stone battery, turned the embrasures inwards instead of outwards. In the front of that battery of the fort which is intended to command the entrance of the harbour, a range of warehouses has been built, which are not only themselves exposed to the fire of an enemy, but impede the use of the guns of the fort, which would first have to level those warehouses to a certain height, before their shot could reach a hostile force. The powder magazine was placed at a distance from the fort, and in such a situation as to expose the road or access to it, to the fire of any ship coming round on that side.

The town, harbour, and fort, are, however capable of being made impregnable by any force attacking them from the sea side; yet they would still be greatly exposed on the land side, and there are several places on the shores of the island where an enterprising enemy might find means to effect a landing with small craft. These spots ought, therefore, likewise to be fortified, and a garrison ought to be maintained, numerous enough to dispute the ground foot by foot; which, in such a rocky island, abounding with difficult passages, and defiles through the broken rocks, could easily be done; and an enemy, however strong at their landing if they should effect it, would be exhausted by a well contested retreat, before they could reach the chief settlement.

A body called a corps of cavalry, was principally used to convey messages, which, it is stated, was generally done so tardily as to be useless; because these *soi-disant* troopers were mostly old men, were destitute of horses, and when one of them is dispatched from an outpost to give notice at the fort that a large ship is in sight, the ship has generally anchored in the harbour long before the arrival of the courier, who at most jogs on his way upon a jackass. The free regiment, mentioned before, and amounting in number to 250, is the only body of militia, and is under no proper discipline; they are too few for effectual service, were they disciplined; but being undisciplined, they are too many.

It is most probable that our countrymen entrusted with the care of this port and island, will avail themselves of their good sense and resolution, to reform these and other evils, which tended to the injury of Curaçao under its late masters. The circumstance of its easy communication with the Spanish main, has greatly increased the importance belonging to it, since the late revolution in Spanish politics, and the free intercourse between the Spanish colonies and the British islands in the West Indies.

CULTIVATION OF WASTE LANDS.

Letter from John Fordyce, Esq. to Lord Binning, Chairman of the Committee of Distillery, containing Remarks on the Cultivation of Hemp, &c. and the General Improvement of the Waste Lands in Britain.

My Lord, I recollect that in the description which I gave of our county of Berwick, in answer to the questions put to me by your lordship, I thought only of the cultivated part of the county, omitting altogether the wastes of Lammer Moor and Coldingham Moor, which you know are pretty extensive. Although in the county of Berwick there prevails generally among the gentlemen and farmers as much of an enterprising spirit of improvement, joined with skill in agriculture, as I believe in any part of the Island, and though all the waste land in it has been divided and freed from rights of common, yet very little progress has been made in the cultivation of the wastes.

It remains the general opinion that the attempts made have not been so profitable as to induce them to employ much of their capital and industry in that manner.

Much has, however, I know been said and published on the cultivation of the wastes, as being the means of removing the necessity of importation of corn from other countries; but judging from my own experience and observation, though on other accounts a most desirable object, and well deserving the attention of government, I am not of opinion that, in this way, it would have much effect.

The cultivation of waste land is, I apprehend, justly to be considered as an enlargement of territory, and certainly any addition to the produce and population of the country must be of importance; but it is so on that general ground only, and not as being likely to prevent the necessity of importing corn from abroad.

For it is to be considered that more labour must be required for the first cultivation of waste land, than for carrying on the usual cropping of land of equal extent in the rest of the country that was before in culture, and that the produce will be less. In other words, besides the expence and labour of inclosing and draining, more men, more horses, more manure, and consequently more carriage will be required for the first bringing the wastes into culture than can be necessary in the management of the old lands, and yet the crops will not be so abundant.

During the first cultivation, therefore of waste lands, little spare produce is to be expected from them so as to lessen the importation before found to be necessary; and when afterwards those first expences cease, they will gradually get into the state of the rest of the country; the same arts, manufactures, and commerce, will be carried on there, and the same manners will prevail; the population will in the same way advance; the produce, owing to the same causes, will become insufficient for the sustenance of the inhabitants; and those who expected to obtain, by those means, such a supply as to make the importation of corn unnecessary, will be disappointed.

I have understood that the quantity of barley used in the distilleries in Great Britain and Ireland is about 700,000 quarters; and four quarters being reckoned about the average produce of an acre, it follows, that about or rather more than 170,000 acres of ground must be employed in the produce of barley for the distillery.

I have also understood that, from the accounts of the excise, it will appear that the barley and malt used in the distillery does not exceed 1-7th, some say it is not more than 1-5th part of the whole of the barley and malt used in the country, in the brewery or otherwise; and consequently that only 1-7th part, or less, of the land now producing barley will be necessarily turned to some other purpose, and must, during the proposed prohibition of distillery from barley, be cultivated for wheat, oats, or some other crop.

I am sensible that a considerable part of the land usually sown with barley, particularly in the county of Norfolk, is not of a kind fit for other crops; but I am persuaded that this description does not, in the kingdom at large, extend to so much as 6-7th parts of the barley land; and that the sowing of other crops on the remaining 7th part, which proportion will, I have no doubt, be found adapted to wheat, oats, or other grain, would not therefore prove a violent injury to the land-owners. I was confirmed in that opinion by what had happened in Berwickshire; where, in consequence of the last addition to the duty on malt, a much greater share than 1-7th, I really believe more than half of the land formerly sown with barley, was rapidly turned to the produce of wheat sown in Spring, and to oats; and that the farmers, instead of being injured, were supposed to have profited by the change: and the rent of land in that country actually rose in consequence of it.

It has, indeed, been thought by some, that on account of the superior profit they had carried the change too far; but I have never met with any body of opinion that a change to the extent of even much more than 1-7th part could have been objectionable.

As it is known that there is a great annual importation of wheat and oats, there will be a ready market found for all the additional quantity; it is, indeed, a national object, that a greater supply of those kinds of grain should be provided in this country.

But the supply of Hemp is another great national object which calls for as much attention.—The circumstances which it is necessary to state, to make the urgency apparent, are nearly as follows:

It was found by the enquiries made by the Commissioners of Naval Revision, and is stated in their Reports, that the quantity of hemp annually imported almost entirely from Russia to England and Scotland is about 33,000 tons, besides what is imported into Ireland.

Those commissioners have, indeed, also reported to his majesty, that by means which may be taken in our American colonies, in the East Indies, and in other countries, and by the improvement of peat bogs and other waste land in this island, in Ireland, and in the Hebrides, a sufficient quantity will probably in time be obtained for all our purposes, without encroaching on the land employed in the produce of food for the inhabitants; but those improvements will require some years to accomplish; and there can be no doubt of the necessity which must exist, for at least four or five years, to have a great part of the Hemp necessary for our navy and for the other purposes of the country from our cultivated lands.

The usual computation is, that a ton of Hemp is got from four acres: on land of superior quality I understand that one and a half ton has grown. Supposing the quantity imported into Great Britain and Ireland to be 40,000 tons, of which about 16,000 tons are required for the royal navy; the extent of ground required, according to the ordinary mode of reckoning, would consequently be about 160,000 acres for supplying all the demands of the united kingdom.

The price of hemp is now said to be £81 or £82 per ton. The value of the crop, therefore, on land of middling quality must be, at the present prices, more than £20 an acre; the value of the crop on fine land more than £30.

Four quarters per acre may, as has been stated, be reckoned about the average crop of barley, and the price cannot be reckoned at more than 40s. per quarter; a middling crop of barley may accordingly be computed at £8 per acre, or on fine land £12.

It is true that hemp is understood to require more manure than barley; but the difference can hardly be supposed to cost more than £4 or £5 an acre.

The crop of hemp would, therefore, do much more than compensate to the landed interest generally for the crop of barley lost by the prohibition of its distillation, independent of its being essential to the safety of the country to have hemp for four or five years from our cultivated lands at home; and I think it will hardly be said by any well informed man, that it would be wise, in the present state of Europe, to apply 160,000 acres of our cultivated lands to the growth of any thing but grain, without making room for it by the saving of the crop of an equal quantity of land; and I know no way by which that saving can be made, except by stopping the distillery from barley.

I have not, in any thing I have stated, taken notice of the attention due to the claims of that part of our fellow subjects, who have their property in the West Indies; because it cannot, I know, be doubted, that the landed proprietors of this country would most gladly relieve them, if that relief could, in their opinion, be granted without very material injury to their own interests. I have very briefly given my reasons for thinking that stopping the distillery of grain would not have that effect. I shall only add my perfect conviction, that our estates at home would suffer much more considerably by the ruin of the planters, if that should unfortunately be the consequence of a refusal to afford them some effectual relief, than by the temporary prohibition of the distillery from barley.

I beg your excuse for consuming so much of your own time, or of the time of the committee, if you shall judge it proper so submit this letter to its perusal.

I thought myself in some degree called upon to state what I have said, in consequence of having been a member of the Board of Naval Revision, in whose reports, lately presented to his Majesty, the opinions here given, both respecting the effect to be looked for from the cultivation of waste land, and respecting the necessity of raising hemp at home, are contained.—I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN FORDYCE.

Whitehall, 7th April, 1808.

For the various Reports which issued from the unremitting labours of the Committee of Distillery, see Panorama, Vol. IV. pp. 373, 388, 417, 442, 667, and Vol. V. p. 269.

FIR-BUILT SHIPS.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—Every thing relating to the public good claims the particular attention of a work so truly devoted to the common wealth as yours is. If the following observations on Fir-Built Ships should suggest any new ideas to your nautical readers, relative to the "Wooden Walls of Old England," I shall be happy in having put them into English.

Yours, SCRUTATOR.

"I built," says M. Ducrest, "at Copenhagen, in 1799, a vessel of 500 tons entirely of fir-planks an inch and a half thick. For three years successively it has navigated the North Seas, which are reckoned the most boisterous in Europe; and it weathered a tremendous gale in the Baltic in Nov. 1801, when a great number of merchant-ships perished. On entering the port of Havre, the following year, it struck on the pier and no one on board expected to be saved. However the ship righted, and entered the harbour without having staved a single plank, or sprung a nail.

"The expence of building this vessel was just half what it would have cost, had it been built of oak. The hull does not weigh above half of that of a common merchantman, which, when of 400 tons burthen, is said to weigh 200 tons. Thus by diminishing the weight we should have, with the same cargo, vessels which, when well constructed, ought to sail as fast as the best frigates. An objection having been made that vessels thus built could not last long, as the intermediate planks, by wanting air would heat and soon rot, I had one of the ports opened and found that the inside planks were much sounder than the others.

"Building with fir-planks is incomparably more solid than building with squared timber: and by being as cheap again, we might employ our immense forests in the Pyrennees and the Vosges to great advantage. The danger arising from springing leaks is entirely avoided: and by the lightness of the timber, our armed vessels might be made to sail as fast as our present frigates. In short, the use of oak timber might be entirely confined to the navy, consequently we should have it much cheaper: and the economy in the construction of merchant-men is a very material object, as they might not require any repairs for twelve or fifteen years. Though line-of-battle ships could not be built of fir, yet the navy might use it for vessels armed *en flûte*, and for hospital-ships attached to a squadron."

M. D. does not state whether the Red or White Fir is preferable.

ON POPULATION.

[From the German.]

The means, generally employed in different countries, to ascertain the real state of population are, *the number of hearths, the number of communicants, births and deaths, and consumption of provisions.* The last is preferred to ascertain the population of large cities. Mr. Eton has adopted this method to determine the number of souls in Constantinople; which, contrary to all expectation and much below all former accounts, he fixes at 300,000. The uncertainty of this enumeration is very evident. For if a given number of bushels is reckoned per head, and from the total of corn or meat consumed a fixed number of souls is deduced, yet the inference can only be an arbitrary pre-supposition; for the consumption is very much regulated by circumstances, by years, prosperity, religion, by more hardy or effeminate customs of the consumers, and even fashion, or otherwise by scarcity or superabundance of certain provisions; for example, the culture of potatoes has, no doubt, lessened the consumption of corn. We remark also, that accounts, never differ more from each other than when the subject of the population of our great capitals is discussed. This method would still be more erroneous, if by means of it the population of a whole state were to be taken, because the principles, which support the whole reckoning, would be still more dissimilar.

But the *hearths* afford no sure result. For they are capable of an annual increase or decrease, and therefore should be carefully counted every year, which would seldom be the case. More important difficulties arise from the preceding question and investigation, as, "how many men should be reckoned to one hearth?" Our political calculators are not at issue on this question. We may take what we please, yet it always reverts to an estimate which never gives the true state of the case. At each enumeration the difference, so worthy of observation, between city and country, between large and small families, will always be lost sight of, and every thing will be reckoned by an arbitrary medium.

Besides, with regard to *communicants*, adults only would be reckoned, and all children of a certain age would be entirely omitted. For adults best answer the views of government, as they generally tend to ascertain the number of men capable of bearing arms, and subject to taxation. Hence neither great perfection, nor too much exactness are required; and this may be the very reason perhaps, as our present accounts of population are so uncertain in every other respect, why we cannot procure any thing satisfactory.

What, in short, regards *births* and *deaths*; they like the rest are of a similar tenor. There is no exactness; every thing is referred to conjecture. This method may be employed, perhaps, with some success to investigate the population of any given city. But ought this conclusion to be extended from one city to another, to the country as well as to cities, and lastly to whole kingdoms where mortality varies so much by the differences of climate? Thus the principles are too much at variance to authorize a general and analagous decision.

Süsmilch, in the well-known work "Godly Ordinance," has established the following proportions with regard to mortality. For villages and the country 1-40, for small cities 1-32, for large ones as Berlin 1-28, for capitals like Rome, London, and Paris 1-24 or 1-25. The mean number in large or small cities he fixes at 1-30, and in large provinces 1-35 or 1-36. However the bills of mortality in different cities and countries may agree with the rules laid down in his work; yet we find in those rules no incontrovertible and decided law of nature. This and every other scale can, at all events, hold good only, until a more accurate one is discovered. However, we must use it with caution if we desire correctness; but this, and the exposition of what is true or false in it, can only be effected by annual enumerations frequently and accurately repeated. These alone can give the true proportion between births and deaths, with the law which nature follows to that end in a given tract of country. In short, to attain to a higher degree of certainty, it only remains to *count* a nation whose numbers are required. But few countries can enjoy that privilege. There are some certainly where the inhabitants are counted, and the result publicly known. But the last numbering always discovers the errors of the preceding one, which therefore gains but little confidence; and naturally gives cause for conjecture, that an object so important has only been superficially handled, and that much has been neglected in the main point, as well as in the method.

In no state is this precipitation more apparent, than in our country (Germany); our geographical and statistical works generally reckon the whole population above thirty millions. But have the authors of these books considered, that the very least German states should be numbered, and that even in Germany, in the strictest sense of the word, there are countries still unknown? How then can they prepare and prove their lists? And this is rendered more difficult by not knowing, and not being agreed what is properly *Germany*, and what countries ought therefore to be reckoned. Certainly, if *Bo-*

hemia, Moravia, Silesia, and the *Low Countries* are to be included in *Germany*; then it increases in the mass of population, as its superficies is extended; and whoever is so inclined, cannot want either materials or opportunity. Besides, by a prior right, Germany should include *Alsace, Lorraine,* the county of *Burgundy,* with part of *Switzerland, Savoy,* with the imperial *Italian Fiefs* and many other countries. According to this it must appear very precipitate, to determine the population of a state, whose extent and circumference are so indefinite, by the above-mentioned positive method; and to speak of the population of *Germany,* before one knows what ought to be reckoned with *Germany.*

To obtain the end of a more accurate enumeration than hitherto, as the subject appears to me (says the author), all former impediments should be removed, and the following points accurately attended to:

1st. In few countries are the value, the importance, and great consequences of numbering the people clearly understood. Many governments even do not appear to be convinced of it to its fullest extent. A still greater impediment arises from the mistrust of the subjects, who regard such an enumeration much more as an infringement on their rights, than as a real advantage. To this end, sometime before the business is begun, the political writers should be required to illustrate the true advantages of an accurate enumeration, and to awaken the national pride. The clergy and teachers, in their pulpits and schools, should co-operate to combat the prejudices, and bring the necessary ideas under discussion.

2d. The enumeration should take place annually, and

3d. Certainly throughout the country, *at the same time,* on a particular day previously appointed. To this intent,

4th. The houses in the country as well as in the cities should be numbered. The proprietor of every house numbered, is responsible for a most accurate list of each inmate, and for this purpose a printed schedule should be sent to him every year to fill up, and deliver on the appointed day to the clergyman, or to the civil officer.

5th. The ecclesiastical and civil powers must be properly enjoined, under pain of the strictest responsibility, to draw up special lists of their districts, and deliver them at their respective offices, that the result of the total population may be settled and communicated.

6th. This result should then, the following year on the day of enumeration, or at any other convenient time, be communicated to the nation as a very great event. The discovery of an increase of population must be joyfully received by the people, if they are animated with the true spirit of patriotism. To this end,

7th. The day of numbering, as well as that of public notification, should be regarded as a very great fête, and celebrated with dancing and all kinds of rejoicing. And in fact, why should not the day, on which a whole nation appears *en masse,* on which it learns its strength or decrease, be more properly a day of public and general festivity, than so many other unmeaning holidays? An enlightened government might by these means, privately though invitingly, attain still further aims. In a military state, for example, instead of the shocking system of conscription, the young men would be called out and made effective. Were all this observed, and seriousness changed into mirth; then all those, who had hitherto evaded the numbering would flock to it. The numbering annually repeated would serve as a check to the preceding ones, and their errors, with the causes of them, be discovered. This would oblige the subalterns to a greater degree of diligence and attention; and the more so, if every error was seriously investigated and punished. By these means we might ultimately hope to procure such lists, as in future times would lead to important discoveries respecting the whole human race.

FRENCH CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

An army of custom-house officers is kept on the frontiers to prevent the entry of contraband goods. Custom-houses are built at small distances from one another, several being under the direction of one chief, and their officers are perpetually out on the watch. They are all taken from the interior of France, and are picked men, tall, strong, and alert. Their manner of life is hard: they seldom sleep in a bed; most of them indeed have none. They are out by night as well as by day on the wild heath, or other places where the smugglers are expected to pass, with dogs, which are generally more watchful than themselves. When a poor fellow is taken with his load, he is condemned to three months' imprisonment; the second time to three years at the gallies; and the third to the gallies for life. The half of the seizure becomes the property of the officer, and only one sixth goes into the public purse, the rest being appropriated for the general expences of the customs. It is principally cotton goods, tobacco, and the produce of the West Indies, that are smuggled into France. Sheets of tin are also much in request, and at an enormous price; for there is not on the French territory a single person who can fabricate them.

VIEWS OF SPAIN.

No. IX.

As theatrical pieces have lately been called to the support of patriotism in Spain, in a manner that appears extraordinary to us, and with appendages that would not be endured by British spectators, * we take the present opportunity of stating the general nature and conduct of the Spanish theatre, and the liberties in which it has been accustomed to indulge. From these it will appear, that the dramatic representations composed on existing circumstances, are not wholly dissimilar from such as were familiar to the audience, and agreeable to the taste of a certain class of the citizens of Madrid, whose opinion in revolutionary times, the politician will not treat with disregard, or contempt.

It would be unjust to judge of the Spanish theatre according to Boileau's severe criticism. It undoubtedly still suffers pieces in which the law of the three unities is flagrantly violated. But, besides that this law may be considered as arbitrary, or at least not absolutely indispensable; there are many Spanish pieces in which it is not transgressed in such a manner as to be prejudicial to the interest. The Spaniards themselves pass condemnation on most of their heroic comedies, in which princes and princesses, from all corners of Europe, assembled without motive, as well as without probability, are by turns either actors or sports of the most incredulous adventures, relate, converse, and joke even in the most critical situations, and conclude by uselessly shedding their blood without having made any spectator shed a tear. Although several of these pieces have original beauties, and all afford proofs of the rare talent of inventing a complicated intrigue, and of finding its *dénouement* in the thread which has served to form it, the Spaniards found not upon this the much contested reputation of their theatre.

But there are some of these productions which they justly consider as intitled to the admiration even of strangers. These are their characteristic pieces, which are generally pleasing in the ground work, faithful in most of the characters, and prove in their authors an uncommon fertility of imagination.

The pieces the Spaniards call *de Capa y Espada*, are those which more particularly present an exact representation of ancient manners, and these comedies are perhaps the real sources to be resorted to in the study of them. It is in these pieces that the generosity by which those manners are still characterised, those flights of patriotism and religious zeal which formerly rendered the Spaniards capable of the greatest efforts; the swellings of national pride, which the pomp of style renders so noble; that irritability with respect to the delicate subjects of love and honour, which made duels so frequent in Spain, before the causes which softened the manners of all Europe had gained sufficient influence over those of the modern Spaniards; the sacrifices and ardour of hopeful love, and the anguishes and arts of a disappointed passion are traced in the most lively colours. All the combats of the passion of love, all its resources, all the disorders it produces, in a word, all the intrigues now in use, were never publicly represented by any nation with greater variety than by the Spaniards at the period when jealousy, the difficulty of approaching women, and a thousand other obstacles arising from the circumstances of the times, rendered lovers more impatient, desires stronger, and temptations more violent. Such is the description given by the comedies of which the Spaniards are as fond as they were at the time they first appeared.

Their authors, of which Lopes de Vega, Roxas, Solis, Moreto, Arellano, and particularly the immortal Calderon de la Barca are the most celebrated, have so established this kind of comedy by their success, that more modern authors, as Zamora and Canizares, who wrote at the beginning of this century, dare not attempt any other.

The Spanish theatre therefore still continues, excepting with some difference, what it was in the last century; and notwithstanding all I have just said, I cannot but allow that it is full of defects.

An insipid buffoon, under the name of *Gracioso*, incessantly disturbs the attention with his vulgar grimace, and by the bursts of laughter he provokes, arrests the tears which were ready to flow. Lovers are prolix haranguers; an expression of sentiment or delicacy from them, is preceded by a long and cold metaphysical dissertation upon love.

Custom has made it necessary that each comedy should contain several recitals or narratives, in which the author and actor, losing sight of the story and the audience, seem to be wholly employed in making a parade, one of his vain eloquence, the other of his pretended talent of enforcing at the expence of his lungs, and by ridiculous, vulgar, and monotonous gestures, the multiplied descriptions of his long declamation.

This kind of literature has been left to the most ordinary writers, who, without genius, and servilely following their models, imitate their extravagance only, and seem to have nothing in view but to please the populace by

* Compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 511.

flattering their inclination to the marvellous, lavishing romantic adventures, and gross witticisms, and having recourse to all the contemptible resources which so ill supply the want of real abilities. The men of letters who may have talents proper for the drama, despairing to bring it among their countrymen to the rules of good taste, cultivate other branches of literature.

They have, however, made some attempts, the success of which has proved that what is really excellent pleases in all countries.

There are, notwithstanding, some modern pieces which have at least the merit of faithfully delineating characters. These are what the Spaniards call *Saynetes* or *Entremes*, which are little pieces in one act, as simple in their plots as those of great pieces are complicated. The manners and character of the inferior classes of society, and the petty interests which associate or divide them, are therein represented in the most striking manner. It is not an imitation but the thing itself. The spectator seems to be suddenly transported into a circle of Spaniards, where he is present at their amusements and little cavilings. The manner of dress is so faithfully copied that he is sometimes disgusted. He sees porters, flower girls, and fish-women, who have all the gestures, manner and language of those he has seen a hundred times in the street. For these kinds of characters the Spanish comedians have an admirable talent.

The *Saynetes* seem to have been invented to give relief to the attention of the audience fatigued by following the intrigue of the great piece through its inextricable labyrinth.

After the second act, there is a new interruption longer than the first; another Saynete begins, and is succeeded by a species of comic-opera, very short, and called *Tonadilla*. A single actress frequently performs the whole, she relates, in singing, either an uninteresting adventure, or some trivial maxims of gallantry; if she be a favourite with the public, and her manner satisfies the admirers of this insipid and sometimes scandalous representation, she obtains the applause, which she never fails to solicit at the conclusion, and the third act of the great piece is permitted to begin. It is not uncommon to see, after the Tonadilla is finished, the audience diminish and become reduced to the few who are unacquainted with the principal piece, or whose curiosity is strong enough to make them wait to see the unravelling.

. . . . . .

The following account of the celebrated gipsey actress *El Tiranna*, is related by Mr. Cumberland in his Memoirs; we insert it as forming a curious instance of Spanish acting in the tragic style.

At Madrid there was but one theatre for plays, and no opera....I was not often tempted to the theatre, which was small, dark, ill-furnished, and ill-attended, yet when the celebrated tragic actress, known by the title of the Tiranna, played, it was a treat, which, I could suppose, no other then in Europe could compare with. That extraordinary woman, whose real name I do not remember, and whose real origin cannot be traced, till it is settled from what particular nation or people we are to derive the outcast race of Gipsies, was not less formed to strike beholders with the beauty and commanding majesty of her person, than to astonish all that heard her, by the powers that nature and art had combined to give her. My friend Count Pietra Santa, who had honorable access to this great stage-heroine, intimated to her the very high expectation I had formed of her performances, and the eager desire I had to see her in one of her capital characters, telling her, at the same time, that I had been a writer for the stage in my own country. In consequence of this intimation, she sent me word that I should have notice from her when she wished me to come to the theatre; till when, she desired I would not present myself in my box upon any night, though her name might be in the bill, for it was only when she liked her part, and was in the humour to play well, that she wished me to be present.

In obedience to her message, I waited several days, and at last received the looked for summons. I had not been many minutes in the theatre before she sent a mandate to me to go home, for that she was in no disposition that evening for playing well, and should neither do justice to her own talents, nor to my expectations. I instantly obeyed this whimsical injunction, knowing it to be so perfectly in character with the capricious humour of her tribe. When something more than a week had passed, I was again invited to the theatre, and permitted to sit out the whole representation. I had not then enough of the language to understand much more than the incidents and action of the play, which was of the deepest cast of tragedy, for in the course of the plot she murdered her infant children, and exhibited them dead on the bare floor, she sitting between them; the attitude, action, features, tones, defying all description, presented such a high-wrought picture of hysteric phrensy, "laughing wild amidst severest woe," as placed her in my judgment at the very summit of her art; in fact I have no conception that the powers of acting can be carried higher; and such was the effect upon the audience, that whilst the spectators in the pit, having caught a kind of sympathetic phrensy from the scene, were rising up in a tumultuous manner, the word was given out by authority for the let-

ting-fall the curtain, and a catastrophe, probably too strong for exhibition, was not allowed to be completed.

A few minutes had passed, when this wonderful creature, led in by Pietra Santa, entered my box; the artificial paleness of her cheeks, her eyes, which she had died of a bright vermillion round the edges of the lids, her fine arms bare to the shoulders, the wild magnificence of her attire, and the profusion of her dishevelled locks, glossy black as the plumage of the raven, gave her the appearance of something so more than human, such an imaginary being, so awful, so impressive, that my blood chilled as she approached me not to ask but to claim my applause, demanding of me if I had ever seen any actress, that could be compared with her in my own, or any other country. "I was determined," she said, "to exert myself for you this night; "and if the sensibility of the audience would "have suffered me to have concluded the "scene, I should have convinced you that I do "not boast of my own performances without "reason."

BEGGARS IN THE NETHERLANDS.

The impudence of the beggars here is much greater than is common in other countries; they not only din the ears of the passengers in the streets with, "charity for the love of God," and promise them a prayer to the virgin for their health at the price of a sous, but they make a common practice of ringing or knocking at the doors as they stand in succession, and repeat their calls till the tenants go out and send them away.

There are not only fewer houses of charity and periodical benefactions since the Revolution, but the entire stagnation of commerce, which every town, even the most interior, feels to a certain degree, renders it difficult for the poor to get work; add to this, that provisions of every kind are risen to a very great price within the last three years; since 1802 they are nearly doubled. The difficulty which the middling and lower classes experience of living is very great, and their complaints are loud and unceasing.

One cannot now pass through this country without feeling a painful impression at the sight of the ruins of ancient monuments, so lately the pride of the people. The convents and churches were a richer prey to the levellers in Flanders than in France. The quantity of iron, lead, timber, and hewn stones which they contained, presented a temptation that could not be resisted in the time of republican anarchy; and, in consequence, a very considerable number even of the parish churches were pulled to pieces, or wholly taken down for the sake of those materials.

RUSSIAN FEMALE FIRMNESS, *versus* RUSSIAN POLITICAL IMBECILITY—OR BONAPARTE APPOINTED, AND DISAPPOINTED.

It is one of the distinguishing and characteristic phænomena of the present time, that even the most sequestered portions of the earth have been visited by the scourge of war. Places and countries where hostility has been unknown for ages, have been made the scenes of carnage, or of desolation. The sands of Egypt, and the deserts of Syria—the plains of Apulia, and the rocks of the Asturias—the mountains of Norway, and the frozen or abandoned wastes of Lapland—all these, in turn, are visited by the rod of Napoleon, either in person, or by his delegation. His immeasurable ambition, inflamed and fanned by success, propels him, like a malignant and powerful dæmon, from kingdom to kingdom. The calamity which he cannot inflict with his own hand, he commits to others. At the head of so degraded a band, among the Joachims, and the Jeromes, stands the emperor of Russia, sovereign of the most extensive empire on the globe. What would Catherine the second have said to such degradation?—The river Kiemi, to the left bank of which the Swedes have now been driven, is nearly in the 66th degree of latitude, and only a few miles from Tornea, at the northern termination of the Gulf of Bothnia. Never have any armies hitherto met on this inhospitable shore, a shore which suffers sufficiently from natural penury, without the additional miseries of the sword! Who could have foreseen, only a few years ago, that the son of an obscure citizen of a miserable town in Corsica, become, by a series of crimes and victories, the despot of Europe, should, while he renders Spain a charnel-house, order a Czar of Muscovy to carry slaughter and destruction to the remotest coasts of Lapland, in the vicinity of the Pole?

Such reflections are perfectly natural; but the *depth* of degradation to which the emperor of Russia has suffered himself to be sunk, exceeds whatever we can deem credible. The following statement has appeared in our public prints. It must depend on their authority. That equal compliance with the dictates of Caulincourt, has *undignified* the descendant of Peter the Great, may be seen in our work, Vol. V. p. 390.

"The influence of the French minister at the court of St. Petersburgh was lately very strongly manifested in the case of an English gentleman, of the name of Elphinstone, a captain in the Russian navy. Mr. Elphinstone, who is related to several persons of consideration in this country, commanded the Russian frigate Venus, and on the breal-

ing out of the war with England, returned with admiral Greig, captain Bailey, and others, who relinquished their commands in the Tagus, to St. Petersburgh. It was some time since reported to the French minister, (Caulincourt,) that captain Elphinstone had spoken in terms of reproof of Buonaparte's conduct and politics; some fictitious charges were immediately preferred against him, and he was sentenced, by a court martial composed of Caulincourt's creatures, to be shot. The emperor Alexander, however, alarmed at so gross a violation of justice, yet at the same time dreading to offend the imperial representative, commuted the punishment to banishment into Siberia."

Notwithstanding this imbecility of the emperor, it should appear that the same sentiments do not pervade the whole of his family; of which the following anecdote, the veracity of which is affirmed, may be taken as a proof.

Napoleon is unquestionably sensible of the defect personally attaching to his want of issue; and he has certainly more than once entertained ideas of repudiating Madame Buonaparte, for the purpose of espousing a princess of some royal house. It is a fact, that in one of the interviews on the river Niemen, in July, 1807, with the emperor Alexander, he proposed to that prince his marriage with the grand duchess Catherine, then in the bloom of youth, being just nineteen years of age. It is equally true, that the Czar, her brother, did not dare to refuse compliance with the proposition of his Corsican conqueror. A letter was written to the princess by him, stating the demand made; his own assent to it, and the necessity of her acquiescence. But the grand duchess instantly replied by the same messenger, and wrote to Alexander in the following terms:—"Your imperial majesty may form or contract whatever engagements you think proper; but I am the grand-daughter of Catherine the IId, who gave me her name, and was my godmother. I know what I owe to myself, and rather than submit to such an opprobrium as to become the wife of Napoleon, I will die."—In whatever way this anecdote was communicated to Buonaparte, it terminated any further progress in the proposed marriage.

We have some reason to think that the emperor and king has experienced other mortifying refusals on the same subject. Those princesses who have any regard to their dignity of birth, or those ladies who have heard the particulars of his treatment of his present consort, will do well to consider attentively, before they accept his hand, whether they can live with a man whose angry passions are infinitely violent, and who disregards as well sex as connection during their paroxysms.

IMMENSE EXTENT OF INDIVIDUAL CONCERNS IN TRADE, IN BRITAIN.

It is very seldom that an accurate notion can be obtained of the extent of the trade and property of a mercantile house among us: because, propriety induces the principals, who alone are competent to speak correctly on the subject, to express themselves in general terms, and to maintain a discreet reserve. While there are persons who, in order to obtain a little external consideration, talk very much at large, and unreasonably overshoot truth in their accounts of their dealings.

We presume that we may safely place a confidence in the facts stated in courts of law; and we therefore record for the information of our readers, the particulars of two investigations, from which the inference of commerce of great magnitude appears to be undeniably justified.

The first is the valuation, &c. of Meux's brewery, soon to be sold by auction under a decree of the court of Chancery.

The first lot in the catalogue comprizes the whole of *the plant, that is the brewhouses, warehouses, mills, coppers, vats, with the dwelling-house, counting-houses, stables, and every other building upon the premises: these cost the proprietors upwards of* £200,000. But the purchasers of this lot, will not purchase the buildings alone; he will also secure to himself an establishment that has brewed 190,000 barrels of porter in the year, the sale of the greatest part of which will, in all probability, remain with the house, while it continues to supply good beer. One third of this quantity is sent into the country, and this part is of high-priced porter, which yields a much better profit to the brewer, than the inferior kinds. The present owners in addition to their own customers, have actually bought and pulled down *three breweries*, the whole trade of which is now accumulated in this, and the goodwill of the concern goes all with this lot. £10. per cent. is required as a deposit at the time of purchase, £40. per cent. additional on Feb. 13, 1809, and two years more are given for completing the payment. The stock in trade, beer, hops, malt, &c. on hand; the horses, drays, butts, casks, &c. being variable, are to be taken at a valuation; twelve months credit is to be given on the amount of these if required. The present proprietors, possessing a great number of freehold, copyhold, and leasehold public-houses, have had a valuation put upon them: the purchasers of the first lot may either purchase a part, or the whole of them. The amount of the freehold houses is £14,200; that of the leasehold £47,160. The very patronage of this concern is an

object. The proprietors appoint abroad coopers, appraisers, surveyors, &c. &c. who are paid by the customers, without any charge to the house, and yet nett incomes of £500. or £1000. and one of them, it is said, £2000. per annum. Many of these stations are extremely respectable, and might be filled with advantage to the concern, by some of the partners, or their relations. The house has for these ten years past paid annually into their banker's hands, from *half a million* to *eight hundred thousand pounds.*

This may stand as an instance of our home trade: that the commerce of some of our merchants, is fairly comparable to it, appears from an action tried a few days ago before lord Ellenborough, in the court of King's Bench.

W. Gordon and others, *versus* Taylor and others, for the recovery of 94,000 dollars, being the balance of an account stated.—It appeared in evidence that Messrs. Gordon and Murphy were engaged in very considerable mercantile concerns in South America, and among other things had engaged with Messrs. Dick, Orr and Clark, in an extensive trade in dollars, the *commission for which, in four months only*, they charged £40,000. This the plaintiffs thought too much, and offered £20,000; but Messrs. D. and Co. adhering to their original charge, the engagement ceased, and the plaintiffs wrote to them to close the account and to send over the dollars that remained in their hands, which they did, amounting to 94,000, after deducting all their claim of commission of £40,000, consigning them to Messrs. Taylor and Co. of London, with an order not to deliver them until he had obtained a full discharge from Messrs. G. and M. with a further deduction of £688 for insurance.—Lord Ellenborough was clearly of opinion that on no pretence whatever could the detention of this money be justified, as the law was open to the defendants, if they chose to bring their action for any disputed sum that might arise out of the transactions.—The jury, which was special, instantly gave a verdict for the plaintiffs.

What the whole concerns of a house are, the commission trade of which on dollars, amounted in four months only, to *forty thousand pounds*, may be guessed at, rather than stated.

This house has several ships engaged in the trade to South America. One of them, the *Monticello*, has recently arrived from Lima, after a passage of 125 days. To what parts of the globe does not commerce carry the British flag!

LOTTERY EVILS; LEADING ALSO TO OTHERS.

Mr. Flower, of Harlow, in a tract lately published, has added the confession of his sufferings by adventuring in the lottery, to those with which the public has been acquainted by other means. We think, that this instance, being a *personal acknowledgement*, may have its influence in deterring adventurous youth from similar conduct; and therefore, desire it may be taken in connection with our statement of the Report made by a Committee of Hon. House of Commons, on this subject; for which vide Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 837.

"During my apprenticeship (says Mr. F.) my purchases exceeded the limits of my pocket money. The method I hit upon of supplying this deficiency was, ensuring in the lottery; unfortunately my very first attempt proved successful: I call this success *unfortunate*; for had the event proved otherwise; *had my father reproved me for my conduct, or threatened me with punishment* on a repetition of the offence, it might have nipped the evil in the bud; but the gain of fifty shillings from the insurance of an eigthth of a lottery ticket elated me with success, and the congratulations of the family encouraged me to proceed. In every succeeding lottery I pursued the same means of increasing my scanty finances.

"In the last year of my apprenticeship the scene was reversed; *I not only lost the amount of all my gains, but at the close of the drawing of the lottery stood indebted to the office-keeper upwards of sixty pounds.*

"I had no means of paying the money; I did not dare mention the matter to my father; but the office-keeper being a friend of the family, who transacted a considerable part of my father's business in the funds, promised not to urge me for the payment, and that the transaction should be kept secret.

"About three months after this occurrence, my father departed this life, and on my possessing the share of the property he left me, I sold out part of it which stood in the public funds, and paid the insurance debt."

We believe that we are not captious, in observing, that had Mr. F. been properly admonished on his first adventure, most, if not all, of the evils he has since endured in life would have been prevented. Should he peruse this article, he will understand us when we say, that we knew, and *he* knew, the family that repeatedly gained the £10,000

prize in the lottery; and had at one time no less a sum than £70,000 unemployed at their banker's, yet nevertheless, by attempting to augment their wealth by other means than that of steady trade and honest industry, they were completely ruined; two of them subjected to commissions of bankruptcy; and others sold their last household furniture by the hammer. Had these been restrained when young from risques and speculations in the lottery, in all probability, they would never have acquired the *habit* of risque and speculation, which at length terminated fatally.

THE TWELVE CÆSARS, SUPPOSED PICTURES OF TITIAN.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—The paintings alluded to in your Vol. V. p. 551, which report has ascribed to the pencil of Titian, are, I understand from a learned R. A., by Morone a painter who was contemporary with Titian. He was a native of Albino, in the province of Bergamo, and studied under Moretto, his countryman. He was so celebrated for his portraits, that Titian particularly recommended him to paint the magistrates of Bergamo; which Ridolfi says he did. In the cathedral are some pieces by his hand, and various portraits in private families. He died in 1578. The Cæsars, lately discovered, are very good paintings; and may be worth about £120 a piece: they have been engraved by Stradano of Bruges, who died in 1605. Yours, C. W.

We remember a remark in Richardson's Travels in Italy, that Raffaelle de Urbino, had the good fortune to be extensively famous, while Timothy de Urbino, his countryman, contemporary and *equal* in point of skill, was unknown. Richardson made this observation, on the sight of some admirable performances of Timothy in one of the churches at Rome, which, at first sight, he mistook for Raffaelle's. We therefore, are not displeased at an opportunity, of doing justice to a master little known among us: and this the rather because we place every confidence in the accuracy of our correspondent, which corrects the reports that have been promulgated in the newspapers, that these paintings were by Tempesta.

We may be allowed to add, that in our opinion artists would act wisely, in placing at the back of their pictures such authentic marks and memoranda, as may identify their productions in succeeding times. A few indelible letters would completely answer this purpose.

SKETCH OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

The importance of the politics pursued by America, at the present moment, is sensibly felt by us. Indeed, we foresee no very speedy termination to the dispute. The American Congress met, as appointed, Nov. 7, 1808, and the next day received an address from the President (dated the 8th), the great length of which obliges us to content ourselves with inserting those parts of it which refer to Europe. The purport of the whole of it will be readily understood from the following analysis. The President alludes to the means taken to induce the belligerent powers in Europe to renew their commercial intercourse with the United States.—The applications made to Great Britain and France, to induce those powers to rescind their decrees injurious to the republic. These, he says, were wholly ineffectual; by the former, the proposal was rejected; by the latter, no answer was given. He proceeds by adverting to the advantages resulting from the embargo, asserting, that without this precaution a Trans-Atlantic war would have been inevitable.—The instructions to our ministers, says the president, with respect to the different belligerents, were necessarily *modified with a reference to their different circumstances*, and to the condition annexed by law to the executive power of suspension, requiring a degree of security to our commerce, which would not result *from a repeal of the decrees of France*. Instead of a pledge, therefore, for a suspension of the embargo as to her, in case of such a repeal, it was presumed that a sufficient inducement might be found in *other considerations*, and particularly in the change produced by a compliance with our just demands, by one belligerent, and a refusal by the other, in the relation between this other and the United States. To Great Britain, whose power on the ocean is so ascendant, it was deemed not inconsistent with that condition, to state explicitly, that on her rescinding her orders, in relation to the commerce of the United States, their trade would be opened with her, and remain shut to her enemy, in case of his failure to rescind his decrees also. From France no answer has been received, nor any indication that a requisite change in her decrees is contemplated. The favourable reception of the proposition to Great Britain was the less to be doubted, as her orders of council had not only been referred for their vindication to an acquiescence on the part of the United States, no longer to be pretended: but as the arrangement proposed, whilst it resisted the illegal decrees of France, involved, moreover, substantially, the precise advantages professedly aimed at by the British orders. The arrangement has, nevertheless, been ejected.—This candid and liberal experiment

having thus failed, and no other event having occurred on which a suspension of the embargo by the executive was authorised, it necessarily remains in the extent originally given to it. — We have the satisfaction, however, to reflect that in return for the privations imposed by the measure, and which our fellow-citizens in general have borne with patriotism, it has had the important effect of *saving our mariners, and our vast mercantile property, as well as of affording time for prosecuting the defensive and provisional measures called for by the occasion.* It has demonstrated to foreign nations the moderation and firmness which governs our councils, and to our citizens the necessity of uniting in support of the laws and the rights of their country; and has thus long frustrated those usurpations and spoliations, which, if resisted, involved war; if submitted to, sacrificed a vital principle of our national independence."

Speaking of the other cause of difference between Britain and America, the President observes.

"The communication made to Congress at their last session explained the posture in which the close of the discussions relating to the attack by a British ship of war on the frigate Chesapeake, left a subject on which the nation had manifested so honourable a sensibility. Every view of what had passed authorised a belief that immediate steps would be taken by the British government for redressing a wrong, which, the more it was investigated, appeared the more clearly to require what had not been provided for in the special mission. It is found that no steps have been taken for the purpose. On the contrary, it will be seen in the documents laid before you, that the inadmissible preliminary which obstructs the adjustment is still adhered to; and, moreover, that it is now brought into connexion with the distinct and irrelative case of the orders in council."

He refers 2dly, to the documents laid before the senate and house of representatives, *i. e.* the correspondence on the pernicious edicts of the foreign powers, and the instructions given to the American ministers in London and Paris. 3dly, The relations of America with respect to other countries of Europe, which, he says, continue as before, with the exceptions just referred to, and Spain. He observes that the important negociations with Spain, which had been alternately suspended and resumed, necessarily experience a pause under the extraordinary and interesting crisis which distinguishes her internal situation.—4thly, Intercourse with the Barbary powers. 5thly, Peace with the Indian States. He adds that one of the great divisions of the Cherokee nations has it under consideration, to solicit a union with the republic, either progressively, or in such a form as the government of the United States shall deem most eligible.—6thly, Works for the security of the seaports, which, it is said will be completed in the course of the season, with the exception of those of New York, and New Orleans.—7thly, Gun boats for the protection of harbours.—8thly, Means to recruit the artillery.—9thly, Militia and Volunteers.—10thly, The expedient resorted to for the supply of arms by interior manufactories, on account of the difficulty of procuring them from Europe, in its present hostile state.—11thly, Encouragement given to internal commerce in consequence of the cessation of trade with Europe.—12thly, Receipts and expenditures."

Among the most important documents laid before Congress by the President are a letter from Mr. Pinckney, the American representative in England, dated Aug. 23, 1808, to Mr. Canning, the British secretary of state; and Mr. Canning's answer.—Mr. P. after several references to former letters of Mr Madison to Mr. Erskine, in America on the subject of the British orders in council, proceeds to observe:

"I had the honour to state to you, sir, that it was the intention of the President, in case Great Britain repealed her orders, as regarded the United States, to exercise the power vested in him by the act of the last session of Congress, intitled, "an act to authorise the President of the United States, under certain conditions, to suspend the operation of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several supplementary acts thereto," by suspending the embargo law and its supplements, as regards Great Britain.—I am authorised to give you this assurance in the most formal manner; and I trust that, upon impartial enquiry, it will be found to leave no inducement to perseverance in the British orders, while it creates the most powerful inducements of equity and policy to abandon them.—On the score of justice, it does not seem possible to mistake the footing upon which this overture places the subject; and I venture to believe that in any other view there is little room for doubt. —If, as I propose, your orders should be rescinded as to the United States, and our embargo rescinded as to Great Britain, the effect of those concurrent acts will be, that *the commercial intercourse of the two countries will be immediately resumed*; while, if France would adhere to maxims and conduct derogatory to the neutral rights of the United States, the embargo continuing as to her, will take the place of your orders, and lead with an efficacy not merely equal to theirs, but probably much greater to all the consequences that ought to result from them.—On the other hand, if France should concur in respecting those rights, and commerce should

thus regain its fair immunities, and the law of nations its just dominion, all the alledged purposes of the British orders will have been at once fulfilled."

We shall give Mr. Canning's letter at large, as it states explicitly the views of the British government, on this affair.

Letter from Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinckney, dated Foreign Office, Sep. 23, 1808.

The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, had the honour to receive the official letter addressed to him by Mr. Pinckney, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, respecting the orders in council issued by his majesty on the 7th January and 11th November, 1807.

He has laid that letter before the King, and he is commanded to assure Mr. Pinckney that the answer to the proposal which Mr. Pinckney was instructed to bring forward, has been deferred only in the hope that the renewed application which was understood to have been recently made by the government of the United States to that of France, might, in the new state of things which has arisen in Europe have met with such a reception in France, as would have rendered the compliance of his majesty with that proposal consistent as much with his majesty's own dignity and with the interests of his people, as it would have been with his majesty's disposition towards the United States. Unhappily there is now no longer any reason to believe that such a hope is likely to be realized; and the undersigned is therefore commanded to communicate to Mr. Pinckney, the decision which, under the circumstances as they stand, his majesty feels himself compelled, however unwillingly, to adopt.

The mitigated measure of retaliation announced by his majesty in the order in council of the 7th Jan. and the further extension of that measure (an extension in operation but not in principle) by the orders in council of Nov. are founded (as has been already repeatedly avowed by his majesty) on the "unquestionable right of his majesty to retort upon the enemy the evils of his own injustice," —and upon the consideration that "if third parties incidentally suffer by these retaliatory measures, they were to seek their redress from the power by whose original aggression that retaliation was occasioned."

His majesty sees nothing in the embargo laid on by the President of the United States of America, which varies this original and simple state of the question.

If considered as a measure of impartial hostility against both belligerents, the embargo appears to his majesty, to have been manifestly unjust, as, according to every principle of justice, that redress ought to have been first sought from the party originating the wrong. And his majesty cannot consent to buy off that hostility which America ought not to have extended to him, at the expence of a concession made not to America but to France.

If, as it has more generally been represented by the government of the United States, the embargo is only to be considered as an innocent municipal regulation which affects none but the United States themselves, and with which no foreign state has any concern; viewed in this light, his majesty does not conceive that he has the right or the pretension to make any complaint of it, and he has made none. But in this light there appears not only no reciprocity but no assignable relation, between the repeal by the United States of a measure of voluntary self-restriction, and the surrender by his majesty of his right of retaliation against his enemies.

The government of the United States is not now to be informed that the Berlin decree of Nov. 21, 1806, was the practical commencement of an attempt not merely to check or impair the prosperity of Great Britain, but utterly to annihilate her political existence, through the ruin of her commercial prosperity; that in this attempt almost all the powers of the European continent have been compelled more or less to co-operate; and that the American embargo, though most assuredly not intended to that end, (for America can have no real interest in the subversion of the British power, and her rulers are too enlightened to act from any impulse against the real interests of their country) but by some unfortunate concurrence of circumstances, without any hostile intention, the American embargo did come in aid of "the blockade of the European continent," precisely at the very moment when, if that blockade could have succeeded at all, this interposition of the American government would most effectually have contributed to its success.

To this universal combination, his majesty has opposed a temperate but a determined retaliation upon the enemy, trusting that a firm resistance would defeat this project, but knowing that the smallest concession would infallibly encourage a perseverance in it.

The struggle has been viewed by other powers not without an apprehension that it might be fatal to this country. The British government has not disguised from itself that the trial of such an experiment might be arduous and long; though it has never doubted of the final issue.—But if that issue, such as the British government confidently anticipated, has providentially arrived much sooner than could have been hoped: if "the blockade of the continent," as it has been triumphantly styled by the enemy, is raised even before it had been well established; and if that system of which extent and continuity

were the vital principles, is broken up into fragments utterly harmless and contemptible; it is nevertheless important in the highest degree to the reputation of this country (a reputation which constitutes great part of her power) that this disappointment of the hopes of her enemies should not have been purchased by any concesssion; that not a doubt should remain to distant times of her determination and of her ability to have continued her resistance; and that no step which could even mistakenly be construed into concession should be taken on her part, while the smallest link of the confederacy remains undissolved; or while it can be a question whether the plan devised for her destruction has or has not either completely failed or been unequivocally abandoned.

These considerations compel his majesty to adhere to the principles on which the orders in council of the 7th January and the 11th November, are founded, so long as France adheres to that system by which his majesty's retaliatory measures were occasioned and justified.

It is not improbable, indeed, that some alteration may be made in the orders in council, as they are at present framed; alterations calculated not to abate their spirit or impair their principle, but to adopt them more exactly to the different state of things which has fortunately grown up in Europe, and to combine all practicable relief to neutrals, with a more severe pressure upon the enemy.

But of alterations to be made with this view, only, it would be uncandid to take any advantage in the present discussion; however, it might be hoped, that in their principal effects, they might prove beneficial to America, provided the operation of the embargo were not to prevent her from reaping that benefit.

It remains for the undersigned, to take notice of the last paragraph of Mr. Pinckney's letter. There cannot exist on the part of Mr. Pinckney, a stronger wish than there does on the part of the undersigned, and of the British government, for the adjustment of all the differences subsisting between the two countries.

His majesty has no other disposition than to cultivate the most friendly intercourse with the United States.

The undersigned is persuaded, that Mr. Pinckney would be one of the last to imagine, what is often idly asserted, that the depression of any other country was necessary, or serviceable to the prosperity of this. The prosperity of America is essentially the prosperity of Great Britain, and the strength and power of Great Britain are not for herself only, but the whole world. When those adjustments shall take place, to which, though unfortunately not practicable at this moment, nor under the conditions prescribed by Mr. Pinckney, the undersigned, nevertheless confidently looks forward; it will perhaps be no insecure pledge, for the continuance of the good understanding between the two countries, that they will have learnt duly to appreciate each others friendship; and that it will not hereafter be imputed to Great Britain, either, on the one hand, that she envies American industry, as prejudicial to British commerce, or, on the other hand, that she is compelled to court an intercourse with America as absolutely necessary to her own existence.

His majesty would not hesitate to contribute, in any manner in his power, to restore to the commerce of the United States, its wonted activity; and if it were possible to make any sacrifice for the repeal of the embargo, without appearing to deprecate it as a measure of hostility, he would gladly have facilitated its removal as a measure of inconvenient restriction upon the American people.

The undersigned is commanded, in conclusion, to observe, that nothing is said in Mr. Pinckney's letter, of any intention to repeal the proclamation by which the ships of war of Great Britain are interdicted from all those rights of hospitality in the ports of the United States, which are freely allowed to the ships of his majesty's enemies.

The continuance of an interdiction, which, under such circumstances, amounts so nearly to direct hostility, after the willingness professed, and the attempts made by his majesty, to remove the cause on which that measure had been originally founded, would afford but an inauspicious omen for the commencement of a system of mutual conciliation; and the omission of any notice of that measure in the proposal which Mr. Pinckney has been instructed to bring forward, would have been of itself a material defect in the overture of the President.

But the undersigned is commanded no further to dwell upon this subject, than for the purpose of assuring Mr. Pinckney, that on this and every other point in discussion between the two governments, his majesty earnestly desires a restoration of a perfect good understanding, and that his majesty would decline no measure for the attainment of that object, that should be compatible with his honour and just rights, and with the interests of his people.

The undersigned requests Mr. Pinckney will accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

We shall now insert the propositions made to France, in the official form wherein they were presented by Mr. Armstrong the American minister, to M. de Champagny, minister

of exterior relations. No answer was received to this letter. Mr. Armstrong affirms,

"That his majesty (Napoleon) has a right to make such municipal regulations as he may deem proper, with regard to foreign commerce, neither is nor has been denied. For example, he may forbid the entry into the ports of France of American ships, which have touched in England, or been destined to England; and he may either sequester or confiscate such vessels of the United States as shall infract these laws, after due promulgation and notice thereof; but beyond this the United States *hope* and *believe* that his majesty *will not go*.—M. de Champagny will not fail to seize the distinction which these remarks present, between the authority of municipal regulations and that of public law, and will decide whether it does or does not offer a ground on which a good understanding, so long and so usefully maintained between the United States and France, may be preserved, and a degree of intercourse revived between them, which shall have the effect of re-animating their former industry.—Does his majesty fear that *the balance of trade arising from this renewed industry, would go to the advantage of England?* Means are certainly not wanting to prevent this consequence. Would it not be entirely avoided, by making it a condition of the commerce in question, that *all ships leaving France shall take* (in some article or articles of her manufacture) *the full amount of the cargo they bring hither*.—Ships sailing under this regulation would or would not go voluntarily to England. If they went *voluntarily*, it would only be because that country afforded the best market for the productions of France, in which case, the habitual results would be entirely changed, and England ceasing to receive a balance for her manufactures, would begin to pay one to the United States on the productions of France. Could France wish a state of commerce more prosperous than this?—If, on the other hand, the American ships did *not go voluntarily* to England, but were captured and sent in for adjudication, it may be fairly presumed that the United States would *no longer hesitate about becoming a party in the war against England*.—Thus, in either case, the interests of his majesty would be directly advanced by the measure: in the one, the wants of France and her colonies would be not only regularly supplied, but she would herself become an *entrepôt* for the supply of the Continent: in the other, the wishes of his majesty, as expressed in February last, would be directly promoted."

The obstinate silence of the French minister after repeated applications by the American, shews that the *hopes* and *belief* of the latter rested on no solid foundation: the fact is, that Buonaparte had commanded America to take her choice either of his friendship, at the certainty of a war with Britain, by adopting his orders and decrees, or of his enmity, by acquiescing in the British orders in council. The American embargo eluded this command; but, that measure is not so decidedly hostile to Britain as the emperor and king desired; he therefore does but half like it, if so much.

The opinion entertained of the measure in the commercial provinces of America may be gathered from the address of the town of Boston to the president, given in Panorama, Vol. V. p. 602.

The state of Massachusetts, appointed a committee to take the embargo into their consideration: the following is part of their report, with the resolutions they proposed for adoption.

"The committee perceive with the most serious regret, that the distresses occasioned by the several laws imposing an embargo, have borne with extreme and increasing pressure upon the people; and every day's experience justifies a belief that a continuance of these laws must soon become intolerable. As measures of coercion, they are now acknowledged to be altogether impotent. They afford satisfaction to France, and are regarded as ineffectual demonstrations of a hostile disposition by Great Britain. Upon our own country, their effects are becoming daily and palpably more injurious. The produce of our agriculture, of our forests, and our fisheries, is excluded altogether from every foreign market; our merchants and mechanics are deprived of employment; our coasting trade is interrupted and harassed by the most grievous embarrassments; and our foreign trade is becoming diverted into channels, from which there is no prospect of its return. The sources of our revenue are dried up, and government must soon resort to direct taxation. Our sailors are forced to expatriate themselves. Strong temptations are offered to systematical evasions of the laws, which tend to corrupt the spirit of honourable commerce, and will materially injure the public morals. In fact, the evils which are menaced by the continuance of this policy are so enormous and deplorable—the suspension of commerce is so contrary to the habits of our people, and so repugnant to their feelings and interests, that they must soon become intolerable, and endanger our domestic peace and the union of these States.—Your committee might probably have contented themselves with the preceding remarks, had not the late message of the President of the United States excited the most serious alarm; which, in the present critical state of the country, they conceive it a duty to express. They perceive, with the most painful regret, that, in the estimation

of the president, our country is now presented with the only alternative of a continued embargo, or a ruinous war; but they cannot hesitate to express their confident belief that the wisdom of the government may yet find means to avoid the necessity of electing between these great public calamities. If, however, this severe necessity exists in regard to Great Britain, they are led by the message to presume, that it results in a great measure, if not entirely, from the determination of the Executive to adhere to the proclamation of July, 1807, interdicting all British ships of war from the waters of the United States, which has been, and as we infer from the message is still deemed by the British government, a measure so inhospitable and oppressive, if not hostile in its character, as to form an insuperable obstacle to amicable adjustment.—They, therefore, think that this proclamation ought not, in the present situation of Europe and this country, to remain as the only, or even as the principal barrier to the restoration of our amicable relations with the British nation.

"Your committee therefore ask leave to report the following resolutions:—Resolved, that the senators of this commonwealth, in congress, be instructed, and the representatives thereof requested, to use their strenuous exertions to procure an immediate repeal of the various laws imposing an embargo on the ships and vessels of the United States, as the only equal and effectual means of affording permanent relief to the citizens of this commonwealth from the aggravated evils which they now experience.—Resolved, that although this legislature would cheerfully support the general government in the prosecution of a just and necessary war, yet they cannot perceive the necessity intimated in the message of the president to congress, of continuing the embargo, or resorting to war. That it is not the policy of the United States to engage in a controversy with any nation, upon points of diplomatic usage, or equivocal right, provided substantial reparation for injuries can be obtained; and that the revocation of the proclamation interdicting the British ships of war from our waters ought not, in the opinion of this legislature, to be deemed an inadmissible preliminary, which should obstruct the adjustment of the controversy between the United States and Great Britain.—In the house of representatives, Nov. 15, 1808.—Read and accepted. Sent up for concurrence. —*Timothy Bigelow*, Speaker.—In Senate, Nov. 16, 1808.—*H. G. Otis*, President."

But, although the hint is open enough, that the continuation of the embargo, might endanger *the union of these states*, yet the business was not to be decided in the assembly of Massachusetts, but in the general congress of America. That body appointed a committee to consider the matter; which drew up in a long report a statement of the situation and connection of America with foreign powers, during twenty-five years last past: and, on Nov. 21, the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to foreign powers, made their report. They concluded by proposing the following resolutions:

"1st. Resolved, that the United States cannot, without a sacrifice of their rights, honour, and independence, submit to the late edicts of Great Britain and France.—2d. Resolved, that it is expedient to prohibit by law, the admission into the ports and harbours of the United States of all public or private, armed or unarmed, ships or vessels belonging to Great Britain or France, or to any other of the Belligerent powers, having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States: and also the importation of any goods, wares, or merchandize, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of any of the said powers, or imported from any place in the possession of either.—3d. Resolved, that measures ought to be immediately taken for placing the country in a more complete state of defence."

These resolutions have been carried in congress, by great majorities, and, of course, the embargo will be replaced by a non-importation act: after which the Americans will arm their merchant shipping; and these armed vessels will get into brawls and contentions, with their consequences.

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THE DIFFICULTIES OF ENFORCING THE EMBARGO IN AMERICA.

[Abstracted from Official Documents.]

In a country of few ports, small dimensions, and dense population, (as Holland,) the measures of government are likely to be efficient, and to operate speedily, in the case of an embargo. But, in a country abounding in creeks, rivers, and ports, of great extent, and thinly peopled, an embargo can hardly be substantiated, except in the principal outlets to the sea; and where there has already been some custom-house establishment, by land. To suppose that along the whole coast of America, no smuggler dare venture in, or out, is weakness; to suppose that the woods that fill the back settlements, will not afford shelter to those who travel through them in defiance of authority, is ridiculous. Individuals, who know the geography of their neighbourhood, will always be able to elude the vigilance of public officers brought from a distance, to execute an unpleasant duty; and if the residents in the neighbourhood be employed in such duty, private friendship, and the relations of affinity, will always preserve

a considerable share of influence over their minds.

The truth of these remarks has been felt by the American government, lately, and indeed, is felt to the present moment. Among the last acts of congress with which we are acquainted, is an application, by its committee, on the subject of the embargo, to Mr. Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, requesting information on measures that might prevent the evasion of the embargo; and a remedy for the inconveniences of the present system. From the secretary's answer we gather,

1st. That although coasting vessels are not suffered to leave any port without giving bonds, as security for their destination to another port on the coast, yet, when out at sea, they alter their course to a *foreign* port; and trust to the increased profit on the sale of their cargo, to exceed the penalty of the bond. 2d. Coasting vessels while passing down the rivers, take on board goods, which they ship into other vessels waiting for them in the open sea; and these take them abroad. 3d. Vessels are converted into floating warehouses; but these warehouses are not without access by boats. 4th. Real owners transfer their property in vessels to persons absolutely insolvent, so that when the penalty of the bond, &c. is demanded, they have no assets from which it may be realized. 5th. Deposits are made on the boundaries of the territories of the state, and sent off as opportunity serves. 6th. The number of vessels armed to prevent the escape of outward-bound merchantmen, has not hitherto proved sufficient. 7th. The public officers in various places have met with open resistance; and the duty being contrary to the feeling of the public mind, when they have called for assistance, the call has been disregarded. 8th. Legal distinctions have affirmed—that the exportation of *specie* is not exportation of *merchandize* (though merchandize is to be purchased with it)—that *waggons*, &c. travelling are not *warehouses*, therefore not liable to search and detention—that *exportation* is not consummated till *after* the goods are *beyond the limits* of the government, at which period they cannot be seized, being on the territories of a foreign state: and the party who conveyed them thither has absconded.—9th. That advantage is taken of permission to import goods for certain allowed purposes, to import others with them. 10th. That vexatious suits are brought against officers who do their duty: and these intimidate others, since the smallest departure from the correct exercise of their authority is followed by their ruin. 11th. Writs of replevin have been granted by the courts against officers, for detaining what did not belong to them. 12th. When vessels have been returned to their owners under security for their appraised value, the appraisement has been made at so low a rate, that the forfeiture has been absolutely trifling. To these particulars must be added the technical inaccuracy in expressing laws drawn up in haste. This will ever be the case, and there never will be wanting ingenious men, who, when urged by interest, will discover such failings in any law which operates to their disadvantage.

Report states further, that there are actually sitting in divers places in America, at this time, *committees of opposition* to the embargo, and to the intended non-importation act: these may detect not a few imperfections in such laws; they may puzzle the judges with cases never contemplated by the legislature; and, above all, they may in concert and by mutual communications in confidence, strike out unprecedented means and ways for accomplishing their purpose, which may defy the interference of authority; and they may insure each other against the penalties to be levied, any thing that government can devise in that case or, indeed, in anywise, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Such are some of the circumstances attending the embargo in America: that there may be many others, conducted with so great secrecy that no mention of them has reached the ear of the secretary of the treasury, is very credible. We shall see whether the expression of the opinion of the authorities of the states, when in decided opposition to that of congress, will produce any effects. The *real* American patriots are of opinion, that a plan is laid by government for diminishing the power of these provincial authorities, and depriving them of even the possibility of impeding the decrees of the general body. Whether they will submit to such deprivation time will shew; but this is certain, that the measure of the embargo will have been the occasion of such contention, should it take place; and that, should it proceed to extremities, the foresight of those who predicted that the different interests of the northern and southern provinces would, sooner or later, lead to a separation, will be justified.

The effect of such a separation on the politics of Britain and France, we cannot now venture to anticipate.

It deserves notice, that we hear little or nothing of the sentiments of the settlers in the interior parts of America. Whether these being but thinly peopled, have not so publicly represented their sufferings, whether they find means to elude the embargo, which are not practicable on the coast, or whether they shift a considerable portion of the burden on the merchants and importers of the coast towns, does not appear. We believe the latter suggestion to be true to a certain degree.

ON FASHION.

[Extracted from a late Paris Paper.]

The ancients have deified all that exercises an empire among men; every thing that fixes their attention and their respect; passions the most noble and tyrannical; talents and strength, happiness and misery, youth and age, friendship, love, hatred, vengeance, and even fury; eloquence, persuasion. The virtues and the vices had all their altars, and amidst this multitude of divinities, sufficiently numerous to satisfy all the fancies and whims of all mankind, we search in vain for that which exercises, among us, its happy influence, and which unites the double advantage of procuring for the fairest portion of society certain ephemeral pleasures, and employment for the invention and the fingers of our milliners.

Fashion, that divinity which always believes itself inseparable from the Graces, and which often outrages them; which is only adoring during the age of playfulness and of youth, while good sense and reason only pay to it the homage of convenience; that singular power, of which we cannot absolutely disdain the laws, though they are only caprices; which commands and obeys; which receives orders from its slaves, and lessons from its pupils; which reigns over even princes, and yet is docile to their wishes; this *Fashion* was unknown to the Greeks and Romans. From these famous people we have borrowed our taste for letters and the fine arts. We have studied their monuments, their usages, their *costume*, their dances, and their festivals; and that which remains of the Greeks informs us, that that people sacrificed to the Graces; that these goddesses had their statues in the school of the grave Plato; that Socrates himself did not disdain the dance; that every thing beautiful, amiable, and pleasing, was worshipped; that they placed even on their tombs the most agreeable images; and that the sweetest of the virtues appeared to be the distinguishing attributes of the three divinities. —We may then sacrifice to the Graces, while we do not sacrifice to Fashion.

In those ages, the young female was dressed as her mother had been dressed before; Alcibiades was not distinguished in this respect from Pericles or Plato. When once the body was invested with those garments which best corresponded to grace or dignity, was there any occasion to invent others? Venus upon our medals, is doubtless more immodest, but is not better habited than Diana or Juno.

The ladies of the present day are everywhere in quest of fashions. There was a time, when they by accident confined themselves to certain beautiful models inspired by genius, and conformed themselves to the precept of the good Fenelon, who wished that young women should retrace in their clothes, and in their head-dresses, the fine simplicity of the Grecian *costume*; but as fashion generally runs to an extreme, the dress of our females was a little too much simplified; they forgot that that which is not modest can never be truly graceful; that the grace which breathes in the monuments of ancient art, is not that moral grace which ought to be diffused in society; otherwise they would never have proposed for their imitation the costume of the Apollo Belvidere, or of the Venus of Medicis.

Praxiteles took Phryne for his model, when he formed the statue of the Venus of Cnido; and when Apelles made his Venus Anadyomene, he consulted the figure of Lais, or Campaspe, the mistress of Alexander; but these models, were, as we know, not of the most modest description, and these great artists would not have dared to enter the *gynæceum*, or apartment of the modest females, in quest of a model of beauty. If they were to re-appear among us, they would doubtless, find themselves much at a loss: they would see that even married women know sufficiently well how to model themselves in such a way as to fix the attention of the painter or the statuary.

This is not the only result for which we are happily indebted to Fashion: she has often taught us to despise good sense, good taste, and reason; she has persuaded our young people that it was a fine thing to make their dress, and their figure ridiculous; that accurate vision was not a blessing, and that it was very fine to seem short-sighted: she has made even the weaker sex so adventurous as to brave disease and death: she has done still more—she has even prevailed upon the sex to renounce their power of attraction, and the charms which characterise beauty, modesty, and innocence. Never, it must be confessed, did the Graces exercise over the Greeks an empire so formidable. It was never seen among them, that it cost Leontium a cold, for having inhaled, half naked, during the night, the freshness of the gardens of Epicurus. Archianasia would never have dared to appear in an immodest manner in the Academic Groves; and it is very probable that Aspasia, when conversing with Socrates or Pericles, never imagined that spy glasses, or any similar toys, were wanting to her appearance.

The *Journal des Modes* informs us, that the *artists*, otherwise men-milliners and hair-dressers, sometimes visit the Museum to study the fine models, in order to learn how to arrange their *costumes*, and to cut the hair. This is probably a satire; for certainly there is no occasion for a model for cropping heads. With regard to most of their Fashions, we

defy the most learned *virtuosi* to present us with any resemblance to them in the monuments which remain to us from ancient times. It must be confessed that our Fashions are without any prototype.

The mode of the day often exercises its empire even over those productions which ought to survive it. It commands, it directs the pencil of the artist in family pictures, and portraits are scarcely finished before they are no longer in the fashion; and hence it becomes necessary to banish from our saloons the portrait of a parent, of a friend, of a reverend ancestor. Some people may even bear to support the sight of them, but their fashions and their modes appear to us ridiculous. Posterity imagine that these people wanted good sense and taste, and the reverence for ancient times is greatly diminished. People are either forced to laugh at these venerable representations, or to forget them. Fashion sometimes makes us ungrateful; the Graces presided over gratitude.

Must we then prescribe Fashion, and preserve always the same modes? Doubtless not; but it is always necessary to preserve it in harmony with grace, with decency, with our manners and our climate; it can never be proper that Fashion should destroy or disfigure any one, that it should rob modesty of her charms, and virtue of her dominion.

ANNUAL ORATION AT MARLBOROUGH.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Mr. Editor;—The following oration was delivered not long since, according to annual custom, before the mayor of Marlborough, by a scholar of a celebrated seminary, in that place, endowed by Edward the VIth. Its diction being chaste, and its remarks appropriate to the duty of all public officers, generally, I trust you will give it a place in your valuable miscellany.

I am your constant reader,

Bridgewater, W. Coleman.
Jan. 8, 1809.

Amidst the repeated congratulations which you have already [received], and which you will this day receive, Sir, inclination prompts me to offer cheerfully that tribute which custom has prudently enjoined. And though Attic diction on this occasion, by statute, claims the pre-eminence, yet trusting to your candour, and conscious of my own inabilities, I presume to address you in a language by far the most intelligible to myself, and for that reason, I trust, not wholly unacceptable to your worship.

When power is vested in men of consummate abilities and inflexible integrity, then, and then only, may we expect a wholesome operation of the laws, and the happy effects of the great ends of government: for to distribute justice, patronise learning, encourage virtue, discountenance vice, protect civil liberty, and maintain good order, are such salutary applications of power, as deservedly claim the warmest thanks of every individual. These are blessings, which all ranks of men should receive with the utmost pleasure and satisfaction; since these alone contribute not only to their welfare, but to their very existence.

Unaccustomed to harangue on subjects treating of the civil or natural rights of men, and unadorned in all the graces of persuasive eloquence, my situation renders it extremely difficult for me to determine in what manner to pursue the pleasing theme of congratulation. It might, perhaps, not be inapplicable to the day, to enter into a long detail of the foundation and nature of that royal charity, which, to me and others, holds forth the gracious tender of knowledge founded upon virtue. But, as you, Sir,* from your authority, cannot but be well acquainted with its institution, so I doubt not but as you have given splendour to the edifice by a well-timed liberality, you will also guard its revenues with a watchful eye. I might also attempt to display the excellency of our boasted constitution, by contrasting it with the various systems both of ancient and modern times; but as this would savour more of the politician than of the novice in science, I shall only remark, with a celebrated writer of our own country, that

Whatever's best administered is best.

The benign influence of power diffuses itself most forcibly, when all ranks of men reciprocally lend that support which produces in a state foreign respect, and domestic harmony: this calls for the utmost exertion of the greatest talents. Thus to promote happiness is the first and noblest of atchievements; *hic labor hoc opus est.* You, Sir, have succeeded in a subordinate degree to this arduous and pleasing task: you are invested by general suffrage with the power of doing good; and we doubt not, but that you will from your known integrity, happily apply the means. To mark more directly the line of duty, would border on presumption. The same good principles which actuate and adorn the best of kings, will best become his representative. Thus will you conciliate the affections of all true friends to liberty and peace; and transmit to your successor an excellent model for continuing public order and tranquillity.

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* The mayor and corporation of Marlborough, are the trustees of the school.

HISTORY OF THE CONVENTION AT CINTRA: WITH THE RESOLUTIONS AND OPINION OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Our readers will have noticed the reserve maintained by the Panorama on the subject of the Convention of Cintra, on which the public prints in general have been vehement, to a singular degree. On turning back to page 184, &c. of the present volume, a cautious reference to the necessity of further information, with a suggestion of the defensible nature of certain interior Portuguese fortresses, will be found stated very strongly; having been derived from the most respectable authority. In short, if that statement be compared with General Sir Arthur Wellesley's reasons, addressed to the Court of Inquiry, for concluding the armistice with the French General Kellerman, it will prove not only that the latter are perfectly coincident with the former, but that they even have the air of being an enlarged consideration of the same ideas.

The following paper comprises a concise sketch of the operations of the British army in Portugal, previous to the armistice, with the reasons for the armistice, and the result of the investigation by the Court of Enquiry. It will be inferred that the termination of the affair, is such as we had expected. We had blamed the French commander, decidedly; and we adhere to that blame. He *might*, and in our opinion, he *ought* to have made a more skilful, because a more *prolonged* and even *tedious* defence. But we do not mean to retract that censure on the *mal-adroit* mismanagement of this agreement, which we then thought, and still think, reflects little credit on British sagacity. Our reasons coincide with those given by His Majesty and the dissenting officers.

Gen. Sir A. Wellesley sailed from Cork, July 12, arrived at Corunna on the 20th, conversed with the Junta of Gallicia, and found that they did not desire the assistance of the British troops, at that time: but they earnestly pressed the necessity of expelling the French from Portugal. Sir Arthur sailed for Oporto; arrived on the 24th, and was promised by the governors there, the assistance of 5,000 Portuguese troops: also, a supply of mules and cattle for his army. He sailed southward and had an interview with Admiral Cotton, at the mouth of the Tagus, on the 29th. No attack on the Tagus, nor on Cascaes Bay, nor in any of the smaller bays in the neighbourhood, was thought to be practicable: nor at Peniche. Determined, therefore, to land in Mondego Bay, where the enemy could not effectually oppose the debarkation. Landed there Aug. 1. Arranged with the commanders of the Portuguese troops. Moved towards Lisbon Aug. 9 and 10. Arrived at Leyria on the 11th. Determined to lose no time. A French corps had crossed the Tagus into Alentejo, and had restored the French authority in that province, by defeating an insurrection, and a corps of 1,000 Spaniards. This French corps crossed the Tagus again to meet Sir Arthur, intending to join another French corps at Leyria; but the British prevented this junction by arriving first at that town. Here, the Portuguese troops determined to halt, *unless supplied with provisions by the British troops:* but, the British had very bare supplies for themselves, as they depended on the shipping, the communication with which was uncertain. The Portuguese commander here, proposed a plan for the army to follow, which would have been dangerous: here, therefore, the Portuguese may be said to have parted: but about 1,400 light troops, and 250 cavalry joined the British forces. On the 17th the British anticipated the French in a sharp action. Was reinforced by the arrival of Gen. Anstruther with two brigades: also of Gen. Acland. Sir Harry Burrard arrived on the 20th and took the command.

The following are the principal points on which Sir Arthur's reasons on the subject of the Convention; we give them in his own words, extracted from his letter to the Court of Enquiry, *passim*.

"My strength consisted of nearly 13,000 British troops. The largest account we received, which was deemed an exaggerated one, of the strength of the enemy, made them 20,500.

The largest number, at which I have ever heard the French force estimated in the battle of the 21st August, was 16,000 men; and I, who saw them, did not think they had more than 14,000, every man of which, excepting the cavalry, who remained untouched, was actually engaged, and particularly General Kellermann's reserve. .....

If I had adopted the line by the high road from Lisbon to the north, by Santarem, I must have kept up my communication with the Mondego;—which would have weakened my force for operations in the field; and, after all, the enemy with his cavalry, must have broken in upon it. By adopting the line by the sea coast, and depending, for my supplies, upon the shipping, my communication was so short, that it defended itself, I was enabled to keep my force collected in one body, and I had my arsenals and magazines

close to me whenever I required to communicate with them.

I did recommend and concur in the measure of allowing the French to evacuate Portugal with their arms and baggage; and here I must observe that it was particularly understood in the negociation of the armistice, that in the words, "property of all descriptions," was to be included only military baggage and equipment; that this understanding was carried into execution by a separate article of the Convention, and that the commissioners for executing the Convention acted upon this principle.

The enemy had collected their forces after the defeat of the 21st, and were about to resume the position of Cabeça de Montachique, from whence their retreat was open to other positions in front of Lisbon, and from thence across the Tagus into Alentejo.—They had all the facilities in their power to make these movements, and when they would have reached Lisbon, the possession of that river by the forts and by the Russian fleet, and the great number of boats of which they would have had the use, would have enabled them to cross, in one body, covered by the citadel and the high grounds, and they would scarcely have lost their rear guard. In Alentejo they had provided ample supplies.

On their arrival in that province, the French would have had to march, unmolested, by the finest road in Portugal, to Elvas, which is a fortress, *at least of the second order among the fortresses of Europe*; where they would have placed a part of their corps in garrison, and they would have sent the remainder across the Upper Tagus to Almeida. This place was already provisioned in some degree; and that part of their force which the French would have detached to Almeida, would have experienced no difficulty in relieving the distant blockade kept up by the Portuguese peasantry, and in throwing in such quantities of provisions as they would have required.

Our operations would have been those of a superior army pressing upon an inferior on its retreat; but nothing which we could have done, would have cut off their retreat; the enemy must have been in Lisbon before us; the Tagus would have been the enemy's to the last moment of their passage; and after they would have crossed, the necessity of possessing ourselves of the forts on the river, and the Russian fleet, in the first instance, and the want of boats, which the enemy would have carried off, would have given them ample time to make all their arrangements in Alentejo before our troops could reach them.

But in carrying on these operations, we should have been involved in many difficulties, and distresses, which might have again placed, in a state of risk, all the objects of the campaign.

The communication with the shipping on the coast of Portugal, is at all times precarious, and becomes more so towards the end of August, and is at length quite impracticable. In fact, many boats were swamped in the last week in August, vessels lost their anchors, and more than once the fleet was obliged to go to sea in danger. On the 22d of August there were eleven days bread in camp, for the original force which marched from Lavaos on the 9th and 10th of August; the troops which had landed on the 20th, had brought four days bread for themselves, and the supply for the whole might have been for eight or nine days, and no means could be procured of moving a larger quantity; *no bread whatever could be procured in the country*; and in point of fact, I believe, that, excepting a few thousand rations of bread left behind by the French at Alcobaça, Caldas, and Torres Vedras, and which were given to the Portuguese troops, *the country supplied not a single ration, from the time the troops landed*, till I came away, on the 20th September.

It was obvious then, that when Sir John Moore's corps should land at Marceira, and should nearly double the consumption of the army, without increasing the means of procuring and conveying its supply, there was a risk of its being in want.

After we should have obliged the enemy to cross the Tagus, and we should have possessed ourselves of the forts on that river, and of the Russian fleet, and we should have crossed that river with the British army, we must have placed ourselves in a situation to invest Elvas for a blockade, or a regular siege. In either case, the army would have been exposed to the effects of a bad climate in the worst season of the year; and in the latter case, they would have had to move the means for the siege from Abrantes, beyond which place the Tagus would not have carried them to the scene of action, a distance of not less than sixty miles.

After having performed this operation, the army would have been obliged to renew it, in order to obtain possession of Almeida.

I am convinced that we should not have had possession of Elvas till late in December; and I think it more than probable, that we should have been glad to allow the French to evacuate Portugal in that month, instead of August, if we had persevered, after having sustained a loss of a great part of our army by sickness, and of three months of most valuable time with reference to further operations.

I conceived that the objects of his Majesty, and of the Spanish nation were, that the British army should co-operate with the Spa-

nish armies. I believed that the only mode in which the operations of the Spanish corps could be brought to bear upon the same object, was by the influence which the co-operation of a British army would give to the government; and I believe that it was important to the Spanish nation, to have the co-operation of 30,000 British soldiers in Spain, to receive the assistance of 4000 Spanish soldiers, who were prisoners to the French, and of about 2000 who were employed in Portugal.

I considered these objects to be so important, as to counterbalance the disadvantage of throwing 20,000 additional French troops, at no very remote period, upon the Pyrenees; that the Spanish nation would gain even upon a comparison of numbers, not less than 16,000 good troops.....

It is true, as stated by Sir Hew Dalrymple, that there was a long, and the longest discussion upon the point relating to the Russians, but it related to a claim made by General Kellermann, that the Russian fleet should be allowed to depart from Lisbon, and that the British fleet should not be allowed to pursue them for a limited time. The commander of the forces, however, insisted that they have no more in the port of Lisbon than the rights of a neutral nation, and this point was yielded by General Kellermann.....

The next point of importance was that relating to the length of time during which the suspension of hostilities should last; and Sir Hew Dalrymple admits, that I proposed to limit the duration of the suspension of hostilities to 48 hours only, whereas he preferred the proposal of General Kellermann, that the suspension should be unlimited in the first instance, and followed by a limited suspension of 48 hours, when either party should wish to put an end to it.

This point was most important in a view to the state of our resources, to the state of the season, and to the tone in which the Convention should be negociated; and, above all, it was important in a view to the threats of the French, in respect to the Russians. If there was any foundation for those threats, which I acknowledged I imagined there was, and that they would have received assistance from the Russians, if the admiral refused his consent to the article respecting the Russian fleet, which I was sure he would do, it was most important, that if the negociations should then be broken off, and notice given of the conclusion of the suspension of hostilities, a period of forty-eight hours should not be allowed to the French to equip and prepare the Russians before we should begin our operations.....

When the terms had been generally settled, General Kellermann was dictating the fair copy of the instrument to the officers who were writing it, and before he wrote or dictated the title, he asked Sir Hew Dalrymple who was to sign it? and Sir Hew said "himself." General Kellermann then represented that he (Sir Hew) being commander in chief, ought not to sign an agreement with an inferior officer, and proposed that I should sign it.

Sir Hew Dalrymple then came into another room where I was, and told me, that General Kellermann had proposed that I should sign the instrument; and he asked me, whether I had any objections to doing so? My answer was, that I would sign any paper he wished me to sign.

When it was drawn up, I read it over, and at the table gave it to Sir Hew Dalrymple to read, with an observation, that it was an extraordinary paper. He answered, that it did not contain any thing that had not been settled; and I then signed it.

It is perfectly true, that I advised the principle of the arrangement, and I assisted the commander in chief in discussing the different points with General Kellermann, and that I gave him my opinion when he asked it, and when I thought it desirable to give it him. But I was not the negociator, and could not be, and was not so considered, the commander of the forces being present in the room, deciding upon all points, and taking part in all discussions.

But this instrument about which so much has been said, and respecting which I have troubled the court so much at length, is in point of fact a dead letter; it was never ratified by any of the parties in whose name it was conducted, and no one article in it was ever carried into execution, excepting that by which hostilities were suspended."———

Sir Arthur states also that he differed from Gen. Sir H. Dalrymple on several points included in the Convention. He says,

"My object was to get the Russians out of the hands of the French; and I did think that it was a matter of indifference what arrangements was made with them, or what became of the Russian fleet, provided it was not allowed to return to the Baltic.—I was, and am still of opinion, that the best arrangement would have been to leave them in the port of Lisbon, on the ground of its neutrality; two events might have occurred, either of which would have placed them in our hands, and in the mean time, the officers and seamen would not have been sent back to Russia to co-operate in the war against the Swedes.

One of the events is the declaration of Russia against the Spaniards and Portuguese, the other the re-entry of the French into Portugal. But whatever may have been the nature of the terms to be granted to the Rus-

sians, it appeared to me the most important, that the French should have nothing to do with the negociations affecting their fleet.

It always occurred to me, that one of the practical effects of the Convention with the French for the evacuation of Portugal, must have been to give to the Russians the benefit of the neutrality of the port of Lisbon.

The Convention must have provided for the occupation of the forts of the Tagus by the British troops; and at this time the Portuguese flag would be hoisted. It would be impossible for the British admiral to go in and attack the Russians, while the arrangement under the Convention should be in the course of execution; and while they would have continued in this state, the Russians would have time to claim, and the Portuguese to grant, the neutrality of the port; the question then must have been referred to the British government, and would have been discussed between them and the Portuguese.

Sir H. Dalrymple directed the giving to the French a circuit of two leagues round Lisbon, with a league of distance between their posts and ours; and to us the possession of all the forts on the right bank of the Tagus, including Belem.

But there is one article in the Convention, particularly disapproved of in this country, of which I approved. It relates to the Spanish prisoners, who were certainly, at the time of the Convention, completely and entirely in the power of the French.

The court will observe, that the principle upon which I thought that any Convention ought to be made with the French, was, that they had the military possession of the country; and that their retreat was open to Elvas and Almeida; they had in their power to do as they pleased with their Spanish prisoners; and I conceived that they had a fair claim to be allowed for them in the negociation. The exchange of the Frenchmen taken in Spain, *not in military operations*, for these Spaniards, appeared to me to be not an unreasonable arrangement; and it was one to which I had reason to believe the junta of Gallicia, at least, would not object."———

It is sufficiently well understood, that Sir Harry Burrard thought Sir Arthur Wellesley had undertaken a task beyond his powers, in attempting to expel the French from Lisbon, with his present army. Caution is as necessary to a commander as courage: and no imputation on the courage of Sir Harry is justifiable because he deemed the advantages then in possession of the French to be greater than he could cope with. We are also to take into consideration, the possibility, that at some position favourable to the defenders, (and the country around Lisbon has many such) the British army had sustained a heavy loss, and to reflect on what censure would have attached to our generals, in that case. Sir Hew Dalrymple appears to have seen the affair in the same light. Accordingly, with intention to insure the deliverance of the Portuguese territory from the enemy, speedily, he overruled several propositions of Sir Arthur Wellesley's, which he suspected might prove *choquant* to the French commander.

The opinion of the officers who composed the court of Inquiry, will close our epitome of the proceedings in Portugal. We trust that we are correct in expressing the most decided approbation of that prudence which has waited till after a complete investigation of circumstances once thought so degrading to the British arms, by a court competent to the purpose; and which has acquiesced in the opinion given on the whole by that court, notwithstanding there are sundry particulars in the transaction, that certainly, will be deemed exceptionable by reflecting minds.

The Report which has been submitted to his Majesty is of very great length. It consists of 50 folio pages. The whole substance of the evidence being therein stated, the Court subjoined the following Opinion.

"On a consideration of all the circumstances, as set forth in this Report, we most humbly submit our opinion, that no further military proceeding is necessary on the subject; Because, however some of us may differ in our sentiments respecting the fitness of the Convention, in the relative situation of the two armies, it is our unanimous declaration, that unquestionable zeal and firmness appear throughout to have been exhibited by Lieutenant-Generals Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir Harry Burrard, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, as well as that the order and gallantry of the rest of the officers and soldiers, on every occasion during this Expedition, have done honour to the troops, and reflected lustre on your Majesty's arms."

On this Opinion being delivered to the Commander in Chief, his Royal Highness found it was not so explicit, on the Armistice and Convention, as the words of his Majesty's Warrant appeared to enjoin; the Court was therefore ordered to re-assemble, and subjoin their Opinion.—

"Whether, under the relative situation of the two armies on the 22d of August, an armistice was advisable; and if so, whether the terms were such as ought to be agreed upon?"——Also,

"Whether under the relative situation of the two armies subsequent to the Armistice, and after the whole of the British force had been landed, a Convention was advisable; and if so, whether the terms were such as ought to be agreed upon?"

Upon these two questions being separately

put to each Member of the Court, it appears, that Sir D. Dundas, Lord Heathfield, Gen. Craig, Earl Pembroke, Sir G. Nugent, and Lieut.-General Nichols, were *for the Armistice*; Earl Moira, *against the Armistice*.

And upon the second question, it appears that Sir D. Dundas, Lord Heathfield, Gen. Craig, and Sir G. Nugent, were *for the Convention*—Earl Moira, Earl Pembroke, and Lieut.-General Nichols, *against the Convention*.

The following are the reasons assigned by the latter officers for their dissent:—

Lieut. Gen. NICHOLS.—My reason for considering the Armistice as advisable on the 22d of August was, because the enemy had been able to retire after the battle of the 21st, and take up a strong defensive position. I think, considering the great increase of our force from the first suspension of hostility to the definitive signing of the Convention, added to the defeat the enemy had suffered, Sir H. Dalrymple was fully entitled to have insisted upon more favourable terms.

Lieut. Gen. the Earl of PEMBROKE.—I approve of the Armistice, after a due consideration of the relative situations of the two armies on the evening of the 22d of August; but I cannot fully approve of the whole of the Convention, after a due consideration of the relative situation of the two armies at that time: because it does not appear to me that, in the progress of the negociation, sufficient stress was laid upon the great advantages which had resulted, or were likely to result, from the former successful operations of the British army in the field—from the considerable reinforcements which had joined it, subsequent to the commencement of the negociation—from the cause in which the British army was engaged being the cause of Portugal, which gave good reason to reckon upon the goodwill, if not upon the active assistance, of the majority of the inhabitants; and also, from the unusual readiness, which, as it appears to me, was manifested by General Junot to enter into negociation, and by the French negociator to accede to terms as they were proposed, and to such construction as Lieut. Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple put upon them in some instances, where they might have borne a difference of interpretation. I therefore think it probable, for the above reasons, that if less favourable terms to the French army had been insisted upon, they would have been acceded to.

General Earl MOIRA.—An Armistice simply might not have been objectionable, because Sir Hew Dalrymple, expecting hourly the arrival of Sir John Moore's division, might see more advantage for himself in a short suspension of hostilities, than what the French could draw from it; but as the Armistice involved, and in fact established, the whole principle of the Convention, I cannot separate it from the latter. After commenting on "the critical and embarrassed situation of Junot," as admitted by Sir Hew Dalrymple, both before and after the battle of Vimiera, which left Junot without any real resource, and which induced him to propose the evacuation of Portugal the very morning after the battle—Earl Moira proceeds as follows:—"To the British Generals it was known, when the Armistice was granted, that 10,000 men under Sir John Moore, as well as the 3d and 42d regiments of foot, with the 18th dragoons, might be immediately reckoned upon; and although much advantage had not been drawn from the Portuguese troops, their support and the general violence of the country against the French, cannot be laid out of this calculation. The disparity of force and of circumstances was, then, such as could leave no doubt that the issue must be favourable to us. I do not omit advertence to the difficulties urged as possible to occur in furnishing the British army with bread. But, putting aside the obvious solution, that such a temporary privation is not ruinous to an army where cattle can be procured in the country; this difficulty cannot be well pleaded, if admission is to be given to the speculation, that the heavy cannon necessary for battering forts St. Julien and Cascaes were to be got ashore in the bays of the Rock of Lisbon. The question then comes to this: whether the Convention did (as has been asserted) secure all the objects which were proposed in the expedition? If it did not, it was not what his Majesty was entitled to expect from the relative situation of the two armies. I humbly conceive it to have been erroneous to regard the emancipation of Portugal from the French, as the sole or the principal object of the expedition. Upon whatever territory we contend with the French, it must be a prominent object in the struggle to destroy their resources, and to narrow their means of injuring us, or those whose cause we are supporting. This seems to have been so little considered in the Convention, that the terms appear to have extricated Junot's army from a situation of infinite distress, in which it was wholly out of play, and to have brought it, in a state of entire equipment, into immediate currency, in a quarter too where it must interfere with our most urgent and interesting concerns. Had it been impracticable to reduce the French army to lay down its arms unconditionally, still an obligation not to serve for a specified time, might have been insisted upon, or Belleisle might have been prescribed as the place at which they should be landed, in order to prevent the probability

of their reinforcing (at least for a long time) the armies employed for the subjugation of Spain. Perhaps a stronger consideration than the merit of those terms presents itself. Opinion relative to the British arms was of the highest importance, as it might influence the confidence of the Spaniards, or invite the nations groaning under the yoke of France, to appeal to this country, and co-operate with it for their deliverance. The advantages ought, therefore, to have been more than usually great, which should be deemed sufficient to balance the objection of granting to a very inferior army, hopeless in circumstances, and broken in spirit, such terms as might argue, that notwithstanding its disparity in numbers, it was still formidable to its victors. No advantages seemed to have been gained that would not have equally followed from forcing the enemy to a more marked submission. The gain of time as to sending succours into Spain cannot be admitted as a plea, because it appears that no arrangements for the reception of our troops in Spain had been undertaken previous to the Convention; and this is without reasoning on subsequent facts. The Convention in Egypt, which has been advanced as a parallel case, appears to me inapplicable. No object beyond the dislodgement of the French from Egypt was there in question. In the present instance the operation of the Convention upon the affairs of Spain was a consideration of primary interest; and in that view the inevitable effect of some of the articles offers itself to my mind as liable to material objection. I trust that these reasons will vindicate me from the charge of presumption, in maintaining an opinion contradictory to that professed by so many most respectable officers; for, even if the reasons be essentially erroneous, if they are conclusive to my mind (as I must conscientiously affirm them to be), it is a necessary consequence that I must disapprove the Convention."—December 27, 1808.

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The following are the terms in which His Majesty has expressed his disapprobation relative to the Convention of Cintra:

"The King has taken into consideration the Report of the Board of Inquiry, together with the documents and opinion thereunto annexed.

"While his Majesty adopts the unanimous opinion of the Board, that no further military proceeding is necessary to be had upon the transactions referred to in their investigation, His Majesty does not intend thereby to convey an expression of his Majesty's satisfaction at the terms and conditions of the Armistice and Convention.

"When those instruments were first laid before His Majesty, the King, reserving for investigation those parts of the Definitive Convention in which His Majesty's immediate interests were concerned, caused it to be signified to Sir Hew Dalrymple, by His Majesty's Secretary of State, that His Majesty, nevertheless, felt himself compelled at once to express his disapprobation of those articles, in which stipulations were made, directly affecting the interests or feelings of the Spanish and Portuguese nations.

"At the close of the Inquiry, the King, abstaining from any observations upon other parts of the Convention, repeats his disapprobation of those articles; His Majesty deeming it necessary that his sentiments should be clearly understood, as to the impropriety and danger of the unauthorised admission, into Military Conventions, of articles of such a description, which, especially when incautiously framed, may lead to the most injurious consequences.

"His Majesty cannot forbear further to observe, that Lieut.-General Sir Hew Dalrymple's delaying to transmit for his information the Armistice concluded on 22d August, until the 4th September, when he, at the same time, transmitted the ratified Convention, was calculated to produce great public inconvenience, and that such inconvenience did in fact result therefrom."

POETRY.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR 1809.

BY H. J. PYE, ESQ. P. L.

Which was performed at St. James's Palace, On the Queen's Birth-Day. *See page* 1007.

Full-orb'd in equinoctial skies
When the pale moon malignant rides,
And swells the ocean's briny tides,
Dreadful against the sounding shore
The winds and waves tumultuous roar,
The torrent-braving mound in vain
The stormy inroad would restrain,
The surges with resistless sway
Force o'er the labour'd mole their way,
Scorn every weak resource of human toil,
O'erwhelm the peopled town, and waste the cultur'd soil.

But when, by native fences barr'd
From billowy rage, the happier land,
And rocky cliffs for ever stand
To the wide-water'd coast a guard,
Such as on Vecta's southern steep
Look down defiance on the raging deep,
Such as on Dover's breezy down
On Gallia's hostile borders frown,
Tho' billows urging billows roar,
And idly beat against the shore,
While from the heights sublime the swain
Mocks the vain efforts of the foaming main,
Till Nature bids the deluge surge subside,
Hush'd is the tempest's voice, and refluent rolls the tide.

So o'er Europa's ravaged plain
We saw the torrent wild of war
Resistless spread its iron reign,
And scatter ruin wide and far;
Th' embattled wall, the warlike band,
Vainly the Tyrant's course withstand;
Before the impious sons of Gaul
The legions fly, the bulwarks fall:
Yet Britain's floating castles sweep
Invasion from her subject deep;
Yet by her rocks secure from harm,
Securer by her patriot arm,
Iberia turns the battle's tide,
Resists th' injurious Tyrant's pride,
While, freely floating in the ambient sky,
Sacred to Freedom's cause, their mingled ensigns fly.

PROLOGUE TO THE COMEDY OF MAN AND WIFE; OR, MORE SECRETS THAN ONE. BY SAMUEL JAMES ARNOLD, ESQ.

Spoken by Mr. Matthews.

As Plays increase, to strike out something *new*,
What, in the name of wit, can Authors do?
For ages past they've cull'd from nature's store,
And drawn the self-same features, o'er and o'er.—
Many, 'tis true, have nature's paths forsaken,
Drawn apes for beaux, and wags for wits mistaken;
Strange fools and coxcombs they have plac'd in view,
Yet copied life, and made the picture true!

But Man and Wife!—I fear you'll all exclaim,
Can any novelty be found in them?
For if the Bard should sketch them gay and free,
Obliging, kind, as Man and Wife *should be*—
You all, methinks, would cavil at each feature,
And say—the thing was *new*—but out of nature;
And should he make them live like *Dog* and *Cat*,
Alack-the-day! there's nothing new in that!

Still, all these pictures of domestic strife
Vary, according to the rank in life—
Wond'rous the diff'rence 'twixt the wedded pair
Of Broad St. Giles's, and St. James's Square!
The high-bred pair once wed, are *one*, and therefore
Are *two* directly without *why* or *wherefore!*
He at the clubs the fatal elbow shakes,
Returns at sunrise, and at sunset wakes—
While *she*, at routs the *war* of elbows dares,
Half squeez'd to death—delightful!—on the stairs;
But what cares she for squeezing, who displays
The iron fence of Mrs. Bailey's stays?
He desperate games—she braves the desperate throngs:
Here rattle dice—*there*—louder—rattle tongues—
Separate in tastes, pursuits, and in expence—
Alike in nothing—save indifference—
Till separate *interests*, separate claims advance,
And end, too oft, in separate maintenance!

Quarrels in lower life, 'twixt John and Joan
By very different characters are known!
His is the weaker side in wordy strife,
For *talking*'s still the charter of the *wife!*
But John has argument to *strike* her *dumb*—
'Tis in a stick—the thickness of his thumb!
Such as his *right*, did once a grave judge name,
And when did *John* forget his *rights* to claim!
But soft—our bard to-night has drawn from life,
An intermediate kind of Man and Wife!
And in that title 'twill perhaps appear,
That something more is meant,—than meets the ear!

.....

EPILOGUE TO THE SAME.

Spoken by Mrs. Jordan.

What is an Author like—on that dread night
When his first five-act Play is brought to light?—
Why, like a culprit!—trembling in his shoes—
There—at the bar he stands, and frets and stews—
Anxious he lists—to hear how vastly well
His *Counsel's* (Mrs. JORDAN'S) speeches *tell!*
Tho' loudest plaudits he can scarcely hear,
The slightest sibilation *stuns* his ear!
An Author's *ear!*—'Tis wondrous at a hiss
How very delicate that organ is!
A hiss!—what does he then look like?—Gadzooks,
You can't conceive how like a *fool* he looks!
Critics—his judges—faith he don't like them—
He dreads their caustic cough—and damning *hem!*
The *jury*—you—and here in judgment sit,
Nature (*Upper Gallery*)—Sense (*Pit*)—Learning (*Boxes*)—Humour (*Lower Gallery*)—Taste (*Boxes*)—and Wit (*Pit*).
Freedom, Mirth, Honour, Justice, Truth, are here,
And Candour's honest foreman every where!
He's quite content, good folks—while such shall throng ye,
He doesn't mean to *challenge* one among ye!

Then what's an Author like?—there's no denial—
He's like—to have a fair—an English trial!
Approv'd—he may be like the soil that pays
The fostering hand that tries the germ to raise:—
Condemn'd—he's like—he's like—gad, who can say
What the man's like, if you should damn his play?
In short—if you to-night condemn his pen,
He's like—Oh no—he's *never* like to write again!

And now—as brevity's the soul of wit we know,
You all—most likely—would like me to go!

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AFRICA.

Importation of Cotton into England.—African Institution.—We understand that the premium proposed by the Institution, of a piece of plate, value 50 guineas, for the greatest quantity of cotton imported into this country, the growth of the western coast of Africa, has been adjudged to Messrs. John and Alexander Anderson, of Philpot lane. The quantity imported was upwards of ten thousand weight, and it sold for 2s. 8d. per lb. These gentlemen have determined greatly to enlarge their cotton plantations on the river Sierra Leone, and their example is likely to be extensively followed. By means of the African Institution, a large supply of the Georgia Sea-Island cotton seed (by far the most valuable kind) having been sent to the coast, we may hope that in no long time the importations from this quarter will fill up that chasm in the cotton market, which the American embargo has occasioned. Nor is this the only benefit we are likely to derive from an increased attention to Africa. A considerable quantity of African rice has been already imported into the West Indies, and a much larger importation may speedily be expected. In the present state of our West Indian colonies, this new and unexpected resource must prove of the very first importance, and ought to be anxiously cherished.

ALGIERS.

Revolution.—Algiers, Nov. 21. The troops which had marched to Constantina, on their return assembled in the morning on the 7th inst. in their barracks, and after a short consultation, sent a deputation to the palace of government, with orders to put to death the Dey Achmed Pacha. The Dey fled to the roof of his palace, from which, getting upon the end of a neighbouring building, he was followed by his assassins from the top of one house to that of another, until he was caught on a Jew's house, and shot, his head cut off, and his body, after being dreadfully mangled, was thrown into the street. In about a couple of hours this unexpected revolution was completed: and at one o'clock in the afternoon, the Consuls of foreign powers repaired to the palace, to pay their respects to the new Dey. On the 11th inst., the soldiers demanded, with loud cries, the dismission of the new ministers, and evinced a disposition to begin plundering the city. The divan having assembled in the palace, entered into an arrangement with the insurgents; in consequence of which, the new ministers were dismissed and exiled, and their places conferred on persons of greater respectability. On the 16th of November, there was another tumult. It was generally reported, that the soldiers were resolved to plunder the city, in consequence of their not having received the pecuniary gratuity usual on the accession of a new Dey. The divan, however, succeeded in averting this storm.

AMERICA, SOUTH.

Spanish Patriots.—The Monticello, which arrived from Lima, brings an account that the inhabitants illuminated their houses for three successive nights, in honour of the gallant resistance which they understood the mother country made to the French. They, as well as the rest of the inhabitants of that colony, were unanimous in their determination not to submit to, or connect themselves in any way with, France, whatever might be the issue of the contest in Old Spain.

Sir Sidney Smith.—The Prince Regent of Portugal has conferred on sir Sidney Smith a noble domain, one of the royal estates, estimated to be worth £7,000 a year. Sir Sidney dates his letters from his new palace of Braganza; which he describes as resembling in prospect and scite the beautiful seat of Mount Edgecumbe.

Error in laying down Cape Frio.—From a London newspaper. "The geographers in every part of Europe, in their charts, have laid down Cape Frio as being in the latitude 22. 34; but it is, in fact, in lat. 23. This error ought to be rectified, several vessels bound to Rio de Janeiro having been, in consequence of it, embayed; and every one knows that it is necessary to make Cape Frio before he can get to Rio de Janeiro."

FRANCE.

Buonapartean Dignities.—It appears by a catalogue, which has been made, that Buonaparte has, in a single year, established more feudal tenures than France and Spain have done from the commencement of their monarchies; and if no title is supplied from the territory of France, it is because he has reserved for himself and his august successors to be duke, sovereign, king, emperor, sublime sultan, &c. throughout that ill-fated empire.

List of persons elevated by Buonaparte, with the titles by which they are now designated, being a key to the reading of the bulletins.—

Relatives.

Joseph Buonaparte..	King of Spain—*(intended)*.
Louis	King of Holland.
Jerome	King of Westphalia.
Eugene Beauharnois.	Viceroy of Italy.
Infant daughter of do.	Princess of Bologna.
Cardinal Fesche....	Archbp. of Lyons, and Primate of the Confederation of the Rhine.
Joachim Murat	King of Naples.
.....	Grand Duke of Cleves and Berg—*in petto*.

Adherents.

The Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire (Cambaceres, late Consul)—Duke of Parma.

The Prince Arch-Treasurer (Le Brun, late Consul)—Duke of Placenza.
Caulaincourt, Great Chamberlain, Duke of Vicenza.
Duroc, Great Marshal of the Palace, Duke of Frione.

C. M. Talleyrand	Prince of Benevento.
Bernadotte	Prince of Ponte Corvo.
Berthier	Prince of Neufchatel.
Marmont	Duke of Ragusa.
Junot	Duke of Abrantes.
Savary	Duke of Rovigo.
Soult	Duke of Dalmatia.
Mortier	Duke of Treviso.
Lefebvre	Duke of Dantzic.
Davoust	Duke of Auerstadt.
Moncey	Duke of Cornegliano.
Massena	Duke of Rivoli.
Augereau	Duke of Castiglione.
Lannes	Duke of Montebello.
Ney	Duke of Elchingen.
Bessierres	Duke of Istria.
Victor	Duke of Belluno.
Kellermann	Duke of Valmy.
Arighi	Duke of Padua.
Lacue	Count Sessac.
Clarke	Count Hunenberg.

INDIES, EAST.

Political State of British India.—The governor general of Bengal writes in June last, that he makes no doubt of being able to send home, from £700,000 to £1,000,000 of surplus revenue in 1809.—Colonel Mac Alister writes from Prince Edward's Island that there is in the dock-yard there, a frigate of 36 guns far advanced. Timber is cut down in the neighbourhood, and collected in the marine yard, sufficient to construct two 74 gun ships. Timber might be procured, wherewith to build three or four ships of 74 guns each, at only eight Spanish dollars per timber.

A letter from Bombay, speaking of the mission of general Malcolm to Persia, says: "Instead of 300 Frenchmen, as had been reported, it has been ascertained that there were only 30 at the court of Persia."

Letters from Oude mention some very vigorous measures having been taken by the Nabob Vizier, in conjunction with the British, to protect and strengthen his frontier from Allahabad to Windward. A further augmentation has been made to his highness's army, of three regiments of cavalry and several battalions of infantry.—Accounts from Bombay state, that that government has happily succeeded in establishing a friendly intercourse with the Seik tribes inhabiting the Punjab and the banks of the Attock. This measure is considered as being of the utmost importance at the present crisis, as it furnishes means of frustrating any designs of an enemy on the western side of India. The chieftains of the above tribes have expressed their determination not to retain in their service any troops that may be hostile to the English; also that the Mahratta, or other officers of any of the native powers, shall, in case of war breaking out between the English and such powers, be immediately dismissed from their service.—The alliance with all the petty states to the southward and westward of the Jumna, from Jynaghur to Bundlecund, is considered as sufficient security for the safety of those frontiers.—The accession of the Rajahpoot chiefs, with the Ranah of Gohud, to the interests of the British government, will present an insurmountable barrier to the influence of Seindeah in Hindoostan. —A very large body of Fakeers has lately arrived from the southern provinces, to visit the temple of Jaggernaut; and among them is said to be a chieftain of distinction, who, for some enormities he has committed, submits to all the privations and discipline of that herd of frantic devotees. He has also made an offering, at the sacred shrine, of jewels and treasure to a very considerable amount.—A party of Mahratta freebooters in March last crossed the Jumna, and possessed themselves of a very narrow and dangerous pass on the side of a hill. Their centinels being vigorously attacked by the British, fled at the first fire, without rolling down some enormous masses of stone placed at the extremity for that purpose, and which would inevitably have buried the assailants beneath the ruins.

Royal Tiger and Horse.—Bombay, July 1, 1808.—The following interesting account of the destruction of a royal tiger, is related by one of the officers of the 2d battalion of the 7th regiment, No. 1, stationed at Kaira.—"On the 15th June, some of the officers of the corps formed a party to visit the celebrated ruins of Mahmoodabad. On approaching them, they were alarmed by a sound like the roar of a royal tiger. They did not, however, immediately see the animal, and proceeded towards the ruins; but, on advancing a little further, he suddenly burst upon their view, in all his terrors, and sprang at them with indescribable ferocity. A precipitate retreat was the natural consequence; and one of the gentlemen, who was but indifferently mounted, perceiving that he could not depend upon his horse, with the promptitude of a vigorous and decisive mind, directed his course to a tree, which he immediately ascended with his fowling-piece in his hand. His victim thus singled, the tiger gave over the pursuit of the others, and bounded on the horse, who stood paralysed with fear at the foot of the tree. At this crisis, the gentleman in the tree took a cool and steady aim at the savage, and wounded him, though not mortally. The tiger feeling his wound, retreated to some distance; but almost immediately returned with increased fury. In the meantime the officer had reloaded, and taking aim at him again, while venting his rage on the miserable horse, wounded him mortally. On the first attack

of the tiger, the retreat of the party was too precipitate and general to admit of individual attentions. Each person trusted to the speed of his horse, and our hero was undesignedly left behind. But when, on rallying in a neighbouring village, his comrades perceived that he was missing, they instantly armed themselves, and returned with a large concourse of the natives to the spot. They came in sight of the tree just as the tiger had received his mortal wound. He again retreated, and was traced into a jungle, where they found him writhing in agony. On their approach, he collected his remaining strength into one final effort, and prepared to spring, but the spear of a native prevented him, and put an end to his struggles. On measuring him, he was found to extend ten feet eight inches from the nose to the tip of the tail. The poor horse was so mangled, that he was immediately put to death."

Monument in Memory of Capt. Hardinge, late of the St. Fiorenze, who was killed in taking the Piedmontaise French Frigate.—The following is a letter from Sir J. Mackintosh to the editor of the Bombay Gazette.—Bombay, March 31, 1808.—Sir,—Yielding to the first impulse of those feelings with which the heroic death of Capt. Hardinge has filled my mind, I take the liberty of proposing to the British inhabitants of this presidency a subscription for a monument, in honour to his memory, in the church of Bombay. A generous and grateful nation will, doubtless, place his monument by the side of that of Nelson.—But the memorials of heroic virtue cannot be too multiplied.—Capt. Hardinge fell for Britain, but more especially he fell for British India. I should be ashamed of presuming to suggest reasons for such a measure—they will abundantly occur to the lovers of their country.—JAMES MACKINTOSH.

PRUSSIA.

Report King of Prussia's Letter to the Magistrates of Berlin.—Berlin, Dec. 24. "Worthy, beloved, and faithful subjects, my provinces being evacuated by the French, my attention is now directed to the accomplishment of my heartfelt wish to the capital of Berlin, with the queen my spouse, and my family—an object which I have by all possible means endeavoured to attain since the conclusion of peace. I have given orders that the constituted authorities shall leave this place for Berlin, as soon as the districts on the other side of the Vistula have begun to breathe a little from the effect of the heavy burthens they have sustained in furnishing carriages and supplies, both before and during the evacuation of the country. This short interval I shall employ, in a journey to St. Petersburgh, in consequence of the repeated friendly and urgent invitations, both verbally and by letter, of his majesty the emperor of Russia. I shall expedite my journey, and hope, within a few weeks, to revisit my provinces on the other side of the Vistula, to which I owe so many proofs of exemplary fidelity; and I shall in particular hasten my return to Berlin, to testify to my subjects of that city my gratitude for their firmness and good conduct, and to assure them of my attachment and satisfaction. I inform you hereof, and command you to notify the same to my loving and faithful citizens of that city; and I am your loving sovereign,

(Signed) FREDERIC WILLIAM."

RUSSIA.

Political State of Russia.—A gentleman, lately arrived from Russia, gives a most deplorable account of that country. The people groan under the most abject slavery. There is a most positive edict against any person mentioning the conduct of their government. If two persons are seen in serious conversation, they are suspected of talking politics, and seldom escape arrest. However, it is generally understood that the emperor Alexander gave his promise to Buonaparte, at Erfurth, to watch the motions of Austria, while he went into Spain, and if he perceived any thing hostile to France, to march a large army into her territories. The people are much dissatisfied, those in mercantile situations particularly. Their warehouses are full of property, in a state of decay, particularly tallow; and it is a common saying amongst the lower orders of the people, that it will find its way to England, in spite of government, as it turns into maggots, and they are thrown into the sea!

TURKEY.

State of Public Authority under Bairactar.—The late revolution in Turkey is said to be favourable, not only to this country, but to Europe. Bairactar, the chief actor in it, is a bold, shrewd, enterprising man, equal to the times in which he has appeared, and the situation to which he has attained. It is supposed, that he has been elevated by the religious council, as a fit instrument to resist the partition of the Turkish empire, and to defeat the ambitious designs of France and Russia. Bairactar declares it his wish to be at peace with all the world, and his greatest object to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman empire. Our ambassador, Mr. Adair, has been well received. About Oct. 10, Mr. Adair presented himself at the Dardanelles; to which place, a row-boat of sixteen oars came from Constantinople to receive him with due respect. At Constantinople, he was surrounded by all the old English Dragomen or interpreters, and satisfied with his situation. The principles of the new government, had induced many English merchants to return to Smyrna from Malta, and great quantities of goods had been sent thither. Bairactar had even

carried his system of neutrality so far, as to order that English ships of war should not be molested in attacking French ships of war in the Archipelago. He has beheaded the governor of the Dardanelles, and many others whom he suspected of being in the French interest. Such is his boldness, and the terror he inspires, that he seizes a chief officer at the head of his troops, in whose presence the officer is instantly beheaded. He has summoned a grand council of all the Pachas of the empire (governors of the provinces) as well of Asia as of Europe, at Adrianople. Before this council he was to lay proofs respecting the dismemberment of the Turkish empire, and to propose the means for self-protection. Such as opposed him it was believed he would put to death on the spot. The place of meeting marks his suspicions of Russia. It was supposed some of the northern Pachas next the Russian territories would decline appearing; the consequence of which would be his instant operations against them.

Since the preceding article was composed, events at Constantinople have given a totally different appearance to the Ottoman Porte. On the 14th of November the Janissaries assembled at the break of day, and attacked the palace of Mustapha Bairactar, the Seraglio, and the barracks of the troops disciplined after the European manner, or *Seimeni*. The blood shed has been very great, the city has suffered both by fire and sword. The confusion of affairs has not allowed of an orderly history having been forwarded to us. The most correct, in our judgment is the following:

Constantinople, Nov. 25. The revolution which commenced on the 14th lasted until the 20th. On the 15th the house of the Aga of the Janissaries was set on fire, for his refusing to make common cause with them against Mustapha Bairactar. The Aga was at the same time assassinated by his own people. The Janisaries stormed the Seraglio on the 17th. The ex-sultan, Mustapha IV. was strangled, and his body thrown out to the insurgents. The number of Seimens and Janissaries who have fallen, and whose bodies are lying in heaps in the streets, is calculated at 8000. The former are thrown into the sea, but the latter are decently interred. The Seimens were disarmed on the 18th, and their officers were put to death.—On the 19th, the dead body of an unknown Mussulman of rank, was found in a vault in the palace of Sultan Mahomet. It was supposed to be that of Mustapha Bairactar, who, however, as is believed by well-informed persons, has safely effected his escape to Rudschuck.—As the Seraglio was battered with musketry and cannon, that palace has suffered considerable damage. The Hippodrome, and a number of large buildings, about one-third of the city, became a prey to the flames. All the householders in Stambol, Galata, and Pera are still obliged to patrole the streets by turns, in the night time, and to keep a lamp burning in front of every house, to prevent further mischief.—The grand Seignor, Mahomet, has appointed Mahomet Aga provisional Grand Vizier. The exiled Seid-Aly is again appointed Pacha, and Chaled-Effendi remains as minister for foreign affairs. The reis-effendi, and kiaja-bey, also retain their former rank. The Seraglio is to undergo a repair; and in the meantime, the government will hold its council in a private house. The most beautiful part of the Seraglio has been destroyed by the fire, as have also the archives.

Stambol, correctly *Isambol*, is the city properly called Constantinople. *Galata* is a suburb across the harbour; and *Pera* is beyond it; this latter is the residence of most of the European Ministers. These are all on the point of land north of the city. An idea of their situation may be formed, from our map given in Vol. II. p. 313.

WALES, NEW SOUTH.

State of the Colony at Port Jackson.—The following is a brief summary of the contents of the *New South Wales Gazette*:—"The public intelligence is not generally interesting, otherwise than, as every friend to humanity will be glad to hear, that decency and order prevail in a settlement, where considerable infractions of law and justice might be expected. The trials for offences are of course numerous, but they appear to be conducted with equity and impartiality. Many of the convicts have effected their escape, by American vessels touching on the coast, and some salutary regulations have been adopted to prevent the practice. It has been found of the greatest consequence to the subsistence of that remote country, that restrictions should be imposed on killing the animals suited to the support of man, and the fortunate result has been, that they are now so abundant as to preclude any probability of future deficiency. A quantity of shoes, in small lots, were sold by auction, from 10s. to 14s. per pair; a herd of swine, at 4d. per pound, alive; maize, in the public market at 10s. per bushel; potatoes, about 19s. 6d. per bag; tobacco, 1s. to 2s. per pound. Port Dalrymple is found to be of essential advantage for the purposes of our extensive settlements, as, from the survey already taken, some very fine tracks of land have been discovered. The natives appear to be little disposed to fraternise; on the contrary, they always disappear when approached.—No accident has, however, occurred from any act of aggression on their part. They appear, indeed, to be a peaceably disposed people."

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Her Majesty's Birth Day.—Jan. 19. Her Majesty completed her 64th year May 19, 1808, but the celebration of this event being kept on the 18th of January following, it was on this day observed with great splendour. At 1 o'clock a double royal salute was fired in St. James's Park; also 64 cannon at the Tower. The court was numerously attended. The Prince and Princess of Wales came in state; as did most of the royal family. Many of the ladies' dresses were of velvet, richly embroidered with gold: some were of Anglo-merino wool: gold and silver tissue and sattins were much worn.

Biddings for Lottery Tickets.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received the biddings for a new lottery of 20,000 tickets, to be drawn in four days, of 5000 each day, and to end 29th April, with liberty of locking up 2000 tickets, similar to the extra prizes of last lottery. The biddings were:—

Hensley and Pulley	£17	17	0
Bish	17	5	0
Richardson and Swift	17	5	0
Cope	17	5	0
Shewell	17	2	0

The payments are to be as under—

Deposit January 16.....	£1	10	0
February 17	5	0	0
March 24	5	0	0
Three days before drawing ..	6	7	0
	£17	17	0

Vaccination.—In pursuance of the resolution of parliament passed in the last session, a National Institution for promoting vaccination, is established under the management of a board, which consists of the following members:—Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. president of the Royal College of Physicians; Dr. Mayo, Dr. Heberden, Dr. Satterley, and Dr. Bancroft, censors of the College; George Chandler, Esq. master; and Robert Keate, Esq. and Sir Charles Elicke, governors of the Royal College of Surgeons.——The Board have appointed the following officers:—director, Dr. Jenner; assistant director, James Moore, Esq.; register, Dr. Hervey; principal vaccinator, J. C. Carpue, Esq.; vaccinators at the stations, Charles Atkins, Esq., T. Hale, Esq., Richard Lane, Esq., Edward Leese, Esq., S. Sawrey, Esq., and J. Vincent, Esq.; secretary, Charles Murray, Esq.

West-India Dock Company. — At a general court of this company, held at their house, Jan. 6, the chairman read a report from a committee of directors on the general conduct of the company's concerns, to the end of the year 1808.

The report claims, as belonging to the establishment, credit for whatever benefits have resulted to the West India trade, from the warehousing system, the adoption of which, it is well known, had been long contemplated by a great statesman, and only suspended until suitable accommodations for security of the revenue were provided.

It is also remarked, that the charges on the import trade which the company receive, and to which they are limited by law, during the extent of the charter, are taken exactly at the existing standard of those charges at the time of passing the act, although these rates had been almost annually advancing, and with other expences of trade, would probably have still further advanced; consequently, that positive and considerable advantages were by this speculation alone secured to the public.

To demonstrate the increase of the West India trade, and that the company's means and resources have kept pace with that increase, several statements taken from the books are presented.—The first statement shews the comparative number of West India ships, and the dispatch given at the docks for the last six years, viz.

Year.	No. of Ships.	Finished Landing.
1803	363	Jan. 14, 1804.
1804	354	Dec. 29, 1804.
1805	421	Jan. 22, 1806.
1806	477	Feb. 2, 1807.
1807	503	Dec. 24, 1807.
1808	598	593 finished on Dec. 3, 1808.

Exclusive of smaller vessels and craft.

From these returns it appears, that within the last year the company unloaded 65 ships more than in the preceding season, and 174 ships more than the average number of the five previous years. Also, that, notwithstanding the embarrassments which the well known stagnation of export trade caused in the last season, by producing an extraordinary accumulation of goods in the warehouses, and consequent scarcity of stowage-room, yet the Company actually unloaded, in the space of five months, from the beginning of July to the beginning of November, upwards of 460 ships, besides smaller vessels, &c. with cargoes comprizing upwards of

221,000 Casks
137,000 Bags
11,000 Bales
} of Sugar, Rum, Coffee, Cotton, &c. &c. not including Wood, and many packages of other articles,

159,800 Hhds. and Tierces Sugar,
26,900 Puncheons and Hhds. Rum,
31,600 Hhds. and Tierces
125,400 Bags
} Coffee.

An additional statement is given of the quantity of goods actually deposited within the warehouses at one time, exclusive of articles on the quays, viz.

158,600 Casks
207,800 Bags
11,600 Chests
1,500 Bales
} of various Commodities.

whereof

102,600 were Hhds. and Tierces Sugar,
14,600 —— Puncheons and Hhds Rum,
38,200 —— Hhds. and Tierces
190,400 —— Bags
} Coffee.

That the warehouse room for sugar at the free quays, previous to the existence of the docks, according to the best computation that could be made, was not capable of containing one-third of the quantity of that article actually lodged at one time in the company's warehouses. The report concludes thus:—

"The principles by which the court of directors have uniformly governed their conduct, have been those of sound discretion in the application of the funds of the company, a liberal construction and performance of its engagements with the public, and a scrupulous impartiality in the administration of business. How far these objects

have been faithfully pursued, and successfully accomplished, may best be evinced, as to the first, by the prosperous state of your finances; as to the second, by the details furnished by, and the facts connected with this report; and, as to the last, it may fairly be demanded whether one single instance can be produced to the contrary."

Porter Brewery.—Statement of the quantity of strong beer, denominated porter, brewed by the first twelve houses in London, from the 5th July, 1808, to the 5th January, 1809:—

	Barrels.
Barclay	64,361
Brown and Parry	48,196
Hanbury	41,754
Whitbread	40,719
Meux	39,292
F. Calvert	33,628
Combe	25,439
Taylor	18,095
Goodwyn	15,678
J. Calvert	14,881
Elliott	14,877
Clowes	14,693

British Institution, Fine Arts.—At the close of the exhibition in July last, several of the governors of this institution, who are in possession of fine pictures by old masters, liberally sent to their gallery, for the study of our juvenile artists, a few specimens of the most approved excellence. Upwards of a hundred students were admitted; fifty of whom have been in a course of regular attendance during the last four months; near 150 studies have been made. In addition to this, the committee of directors, in May last, issued a notice, that they proposed to give four premiums of fifty guineas each for the three best pictures, and the best model, executed in the preceding year, and sent to their gallery on or before the 15th ult. Twenty-four candidates for this honorable competition sent their respective performances. The directors awarded the premiums to the following artists:—Mr. G. Dawe, for his picture of Imogen, from Cymbeline.—Mr. W. Sharpe, for his picture of the Music-Master.—Mr. J. Linnell, for his Landscape, with figures removing timber.—Mr. S. Gahagan, for his Model of Samson breaking the bonds.——The pictures, &c. remain the property of the artists, and are eligible to be received into the ensuing exhibition for sale.

Subscription for the Relief of the Spanish Patriots.—Bristol, January 18. Lately a meeting of several of the most respectable inhabitants of this city was held at the Guildhall, pursuant to the advertisement. The right worshipful the Mayor was called to the chair, who opened the business by observing, that the cause of the Spanish Patriots, in whose behalf the meeting was assembled, had excited the attention and sympathy of the metropolis of the empire. That he was confident there was not an individual present, who was not prepared to second the liberal exertions which had been made for their assistance and relief, and he therefore was certain, that the resolutions he had to propose would meet with unanimous support. He then proceeded to read the resolutions, which were seconded in a short and appropriate speech by Mr. Alderman Claxton. The result of the meeting has justified our anticipation of the liberality of our fellow-citizens, and shews to the world the lively interest they always take in the cause of freedom. About £2500 were subscribed in a few minutes, and the subscription, we understand, has since kept pace with the expectations of the most sanguine.

Improvements in Bristol.—While our fellow-citizens are laudably exerting themselves in behalf of more distant objects, they are not forgetful of the nearer and more immediate relations of local and internal improvements. More than *half a million of money* has been expended within a few years, for the improvement of the dock and harbour, and the paving and lighting the streets. An additional wing has been added to the Infirmary, and a permanent fund established for its support: £10,000 has been raised for the erection of a commercial coffee-room in a site and on a scale worthy of the second city in the kingdom; and £2000 and upwards has been subscribed, in a few days, to accomplish a plan and found an institution for the joint accommodation of the library and philosophical societies of this city. The completion of this last scheme is a consummation devoutly to be wished; for literature and science, as it has been aptly expressed, add sunshine to day-light: but it cannot be carried into effect, upon a liberal and extensive scale, for much less than £10,000.

Liverpool House of Industry.—There are at present in our House of Industry nearly 1100 persons, men, women, and children, who are maintained (as far as respects nutriment) at the moderate expence of 2s. 3½d. per week each: they are nevertheless fed upon the best provisions, and in general look remarkably healthy. The children are well clothed, and have a very decent and healthy appearance.—The poor rates in Liverpool are lower than in almost any other large town; and the great bulk of the money collected from them is expended in an allowance to the out poor.

New Exchange Coffee-room, Liverpool.—On Monday, Jan 2, was opened this superb and elegant room, which, with its appendages, occupies nearly the entire length of the east wing of the New Exchange Buildings.—The extreme length of this magnificent room, extending from north to south, is 94 feet 3 inches, the breadth 42 feet 7 inches, and its greatest height 51 feet 9 inches.—The ceiling of the room is supported on each side by 8 stone columns of the Ionic order, each column composed of one entire and very beautiful shaft, and, including its capital, measuring 20 feet 9 inches from the floor to the bottom of the architrave. The centre part of the roof between the columns is covered, and the arch is neatly ornamented in pannels—a magnificent colonade is thus formed in the centre of the room, which has a striking effect when viewed from the fire-places either at the north or south end; and the intermediate spaces on each side are appropriated to chairs and tables, and are amply provided with all the newspapers and periodical publications of the day. The walls of this noble room are ornamented with 20 pilasters, corresponding to the colonnade. There are six large arched windows on the west side, five on the east, and two at the south, between which is a handsome recess for an elegant stove. There are three large fire-places;

and the chimney-pieces are constructed of British black marble (Kendal), having a rich and handsome effect.—Such are the dimensions and construction of a room which reflects the highest honour on the public spirit of the town of Liverpool, and not less so on the taste and ability of Mr. John Foster, architect to the corporation, from whose plans and drawings the whole has been executed.—— Though the room has been opened only three days, the pressure of subscribers is so great, that during the hours of business, it is completely filled: and while the present inclement season continues, the whole square of Exchange Buildings will be almost entirely deserted—to obviate this, however, in milder weather, we have no doubt the proprietors will see the necessity of closing the doors somewhat earlier than at present, as in a commercial town of so much magnitude, the grand object of the buildings would be defeated, were the merchants divided, during the period of high change.

Supply of Coal.—Hereford, Dec. 28. The enormous price now demanded for coal in the Forest of Dean, and the difficulty at present experienced of procuring an adequate quantity, on any terms, bid fair to be counteracted, by opening new sources of supply for this city and neighbourhood. Wales is beginning to send us at more reasonable rates, a material far more lasting and, in every respect, under proper management, much more effectual. Abergavenny and Leominster are expected to contribute largely from their ample stores, and a large premium is in contemplation for the discovery of coal within a certain distance of this city, with a particular reference to the hills near Stoke Park and Cheekley, where strong suspicions are entertained that former experiments were not conducted as they should have been.

Benevolence.—Worcester, Dec. 31. Upwards of five hundred distressed families humbly return their most grateful thanks to the benevolent inhabitants of this city, who, by a subscription, have contributed to mitigate their sufferings, by a donation of near sixty tons of coal, which has been distributed amongst them, without any other distinction than that of evident poverty.

Slate Works, North Wales.—The slate works opened and wrought by the late Lord Penryn, in North Wales (described Vol. V. p. 725), produce at present upwards of £25,000 per annum.

Kestrel tamed.—There is a beautiful little hawk, generally called a sparrow-hawk, but which, in fact, is of a very different species, being a kestrel or windhover (*falco tinnunculus*), now living, belonging to Mr. John King, of Buckingham, which frequently takes its flight, and is absent for several days, a week or two, or longer, when it returns to the house, and goes about as tamely as before. It was taken from its nest when very young, in June 1807, and bred up tame. Mice are its favourite food. Within the last two months it has changed its old plumage for a new and much brighter one, being chiefly of a brick-coloured red, embellished with elegant black triangular spots.

Liberality of a British Tar.—The following instance of efficient patriotism deserves to be recorded in the *style*, as well as in the spirit of the writer.—Copy of a letter received at the banking house of Messrs. Hartford and Co. Bristol—inclosing a £1 note.

"For the Gentlemen who receive the Subscription for the noble Spanish Patriots.

"Push on my hearty jovial Bristol wags,
"Don't let the Subscription stand: I see it laggs.
"In such a glorious cause ye cannot do enough,
"Then cheerful send your rhino in, like poor
"TOM TUFF,
"Late of his Majesty's ship Victory, now a
"wounded Pensioner, who sends a One Pound
"Note—I wish I could afford more."

Beautiful Fieldfare.—A singular and beautiful variety of the fieldfare species made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Arnold during the late snow. On Christmas-eve it was wounded in the wing by a single shot from a great distance, and thus taken alive, but only survived two days. The principal colour of the plumage is milk white, speckled here and there with black and brown spots, particularly on the breast, the colours of which resemble those of the common fieldfare more than on any other part. The tail is black and white, with a very slight tinge of the usual blue cast. The bill is entirely yellow, like that of the blackbird. In size, form, and the chattering note it so exactly resembles the fieldfare, that it is evidently an accidental and very curious variety. It has been stuffed for preservation, and is in the possession of B. Thompson, Esq. of Redhill Lodge near this place.

Defrauding Turnpike.—A few days ago, a person was fined in the penalty of five pounds, by the magistrates of the county of Worcester, for taking off one of the horses drawing his cart along the turnpike road leading to this city, before its arrival at the turnpike, and by such act defrauding the gate-keeper of his toll.

Hydrophobical Medical Inquiry.—We understand that government have directed the College of Physicians to inquire into the cause of the recent frequent occurrences of cases of hydrophobia, and to consider the means of preventing the increase of that alarming evil.

Basking Shark.—A very large fish was taken, with much difficulty, near Penryn, on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at day-break, measuring 31 feet long and 19 feet round; its weight is supposed to exceed five tons. It is believed to be what is commonly called the Basking Shark.

IRELAND.

Imports, Exports.—Dublin, Jan. 7. The entries of sugar, for some time past, have been considerable; rum and whiskey also make a prominent figure in our daily list. The duty on sugar last Wednesday amounted to £21,325, of which the house of O'Connor and Moore entered 757 hhds. 206 tierces, and 19 barrels from Antigua, bringing to the revenue near £17,000 of the above sum. The same day were imported 74 puncheons of corn spirits, duty £2271. As connected with our manufactures, we felt pleasure in perceiving the arrival of some beaver wool, organzine silk, &c.—The exportations are beef, butter, arms, and a few pipes of Lisbon wine and lemon juice, the articles of provision for London, and the latter for Liverpool.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

The Third Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.——49 *Geo. III.*

CHAP. I.—*King's Speech—Debates on the Address in Answer to the Speech from the Throne—Overtures from Erfurth execrated—Conduct of the War in Spain attacked and defended—Conduct towards Sweden, America, &c.*

Copy of his Majesty's speech, delivered by commission, at the opening of the session, January 19, 1809.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—We have in it command from his majesty, to state to you, that his majesty has called you together, in perfect confidence that you are prepared cordially to support his majesty in the prosecution of a war, which there is no hope of terminating safely and honourably, except through vigorous and persevering exertion.

We are to acquaint you, that his majesty has directed to be laid before you, copies of the proposals for opening a negociation, which were transmitted to his majesty from Erfurth; and of the correspondence which thereupon took place with the governments of Russia and of France; together with the declaration issued by his majesty's command on the termination of that correspondence

His majesty is persuaded, that you will participate in the feelings which were expressed by his majesty, when it was required that his majesty should consent to commence the negociation, by abandoning the cause of Spain, which he had so recently and solemnly espoused.

We are commanded to inform you, that his majesty continues to receive from the Spanish government the strongest assurances of their determined perseverance in the cause of the legitimate monarchy, and of the national independence of Spain; and to assure you, that so long as the people of Spain shall remain true to themselves, his majesty will continue to them his most strenuous assistance and support.

His majesty has renewed to the Spanish nation, in the moment of its difficulties and reverses, the engagements which he voluntarily contracted at the outset of its struggle against the usurpation and tyranny of France; and we are commanded to acquaint you, that these engagements have been reduced into the form of a treaty of alliance, which treaty, so soon as the ratification shall have been exchanged, his majesty will cause to be laid before you.

His majesty commands us to state to you, that while his majesty contemplated with the liveliest satisfaction the achievements of his forces in the commencement of the campaign in Portugal, and the deliverance of the kingdom of his ally from the presence and oppressions of the French army, his majesty most deeply regretted the termination of that campaign by an armistice and convention, of some of the articles of which his majesty has felt himself obliged formally to declare his disapprobation.

We are to express to you his majesty's reliance on your disposition to enable his majesty to continue the aid afforded by his majesty to the king of Sweden. That monarch derives a peculiar claim to his majesty's support in the present exigency of his affairs, from having concurred with his majesty in the propriety of rejecting any proposal for negociation to which the government of Spain was not to be admitted as a party.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—We are commanded by his majesty to inform you, that he has directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. His majesty relies upon your zeal and affection to make such further provision of supply as the vigorous prosecution of the war may render necessary; and he trusts that you may be enabled to find the means of providing such supply without any great or immediate increase of the existing burthens upon his people.

His majesty feels assured, that it will be highly satisfactory to you to learn, that, notwithstanding the measures resorted to by the enemy for the purpose of destroying the commerce and resources of his kingdom, the public revenue has continued in a course of progressive improvement.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—We are directed to inform you, that the measure adopted by parliament in the last session for establishing a local militia has been already attended with the happiest success, and promises to be extensively and permanently beneficial to the country.

We have received his majesty's commands most especially to recommend to you, that duly weighing the immense interests which are at stake in the war now carrying on, you should proceed with as little delay as possible to consider of the most effectual measures for the augmentation of the regular army, in order that his majesty may be the better enabled, without impairing the means of defence at home, to avail himself of the military power of his dominions in the great contest in which he is engaged; and to conduct that contest, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to a conclusion compatible with the honour of his majesty's crown, and with the interests of his allies, of Europe, and of the world.

. . . . . .

In the House of Lords, on the same day, The earl of Bridgwater rose to move the

address. He began by regretting that this task had not devolved on a more able speaker; yet he was sure their lordships would unanimously commend the rupture of the negociation proposed from Erfurth—with our refusal to withdraw our assistance from Spain—they would also honour the British valour displayed at Vimiera; whatever difference of opinion the convention at Cintra might occasion. He touched on the necessity of augmenting our military force—of supporting Sweden and Spain, and mentioned the flourishing state of our finances.

Lord Sheffield seconded the noble earl—applauded the vigour of ministry—hoped the best for Spain, notwithstanding unfortunate appearences:—adverted to the embargo in America, and the probability of our own colonies furnishing the articles we formerly obtained from thence.

On the lord chancellor's reading the address, the earl of St. Vincent rose to express his dissent from whatever commended ministers. He thought them notoriously incapable—thought the convention at Cintra the greatest disgrace that had befallen the British arms since the revolution. Declared the present ministry ought to be turned out, by an address from that house to his majesty. His lordship apologised for infirmities attendant on his age, and pleaded them as a cause of taking his immediate leave of the house; "most probably never to address them again."

Earl Grosvenor disliked the present mode of divulging the speech, for the first time, from the throne; whereas formerly the speech was previously read at the Cockpit, and more time was allowed for considering its contents. He was for supporting Spain vigorously.

Viscount Sidmouth was for supporting Spain: but thought a treaty with the central junta was of a doubtful policy.

Lord Grenville could not concur in supporting the address. He abominated the tyrant who was now labouring to usurp the throne of Spain:—but, he would not send British armies into Spain—thought flying squadrons and occasional debarkations would have greater effect—thought the system of irregular warfare proposed by the Spaniards in their "Precautions" was the best adapted to their situation—thought the British troops should have been landed in Biscay, and should have secured the passes of the Pyrenees. He accused ministers of delay in sending troops; and of unwisely commencing operations at Lisbon. He noticed the armistice and convention at Cintra, of which, though some parts did not meet his majesty's approbation, yet the house knew nothing of what parts his majesty disliked; but was called on to give a vote in the dark; although the city of London had been harshly reprimanded for giving an opinion on that matter, before they had obtained adequate information. In his opinion the overtures from Erfurth could never have led to peace.

The earl of Liverpool considered the address as pledging the house only to that general support of the Spanish cause which was consonant to the sentiments of all ranks of people in this country. Affirmed that the British forces had proceeded to the Tagus in consequence of the best advice—that this expedition had produced the happiest effects—that gen. Spencer's cooperation, with a small body of men, had prevented Junot from assisting Dupont, and thereby had contributed to promote Dupont's surrender. Though parts of the convention of Cintra were censurable, yet it might be justified as a whole.—Ministry desired to live in peace with America; but certainly that government was partial to France.

Lord Moira differed from his friends as to the conduct of the war in Spain—thought there was a time when the passes of the Pyrenees might have been seized, to great advantage—declared, that the *military* conduct of the convention of Cintra deserved no blame—but ministers were responsible for the *political* conduct of that expedition.

The earl of Buckinghamshire agreed in opinion with lord Sidmouth.

Lord Erskine censured the conduct of ministers, especially with respect to America.

The lord chancellor defended ministers: as also did lord Mulgrave.

Lord Auckland was dissatisfied on the subject of America—expected fuller information hereafter.

Earl of Liverpool gave notice of motion of thanks to the British troops engaged at Vimiera.

Motion for address carried *nem. con.*

In the House of Commons: same day,

Mr. Robinson rose to move the address. In his opinion the only way to obtain a safe and honourable peace was by prosecuting the war with vigour.—No expectation of peace could be grounded on the proposals from Erfurth.—Spain was in honourable resistance to a foreign tyrant, and must not be abandoned. The interests of all Europe, and of this country in particular, were involved in her resistance. To desert her, would be disgraceful.

Mr. Rumbold Lushington, in a neat speech, seconded the motion.

Mr. G. Ponsonby considered the present circumstances of the nation as awful—he dreaded the issue, while affairs were directed by persons of so little skill, so weak, as the present ministers. The treaty with the king of Sweden was useless, although he was to receive £100,000 per month, to enable him to defend himself. They had also sent forces to assist him; but, after remaining in Swe-

den the British commander had *escaped* in disguise from his ally, without firing a single British musket. With respect to Spain, the ministers seemed to have no fixed plan of operations;—they depended entirely on the chapter of accidents. Sir A. Wellesley was sent to Portugal without instructions—a sort of roving commission. He had taken advice of the junta of Gallicia: they might wish to act rightly—but they had been most egregiously mistaken. The disapproved parts of the convention of Cintra were not identified; but it appeared that the convention was rendered necessary by the want of every requisite for an army—particularly cavalry; and though time was every thing in this business, and though the convention was signed Aug. 30, yet it was near ten weeks before our troops reached Spain. The city of London had complained of the convention, and had been reprimanded for it.—He wished that ministers had availed themselves of the measures taken by queen Elizabeth, who when she assisted the united states of Holland, demanded cautionary towns. He lamented the situation of Sir John Moore's army—of the king of Sweden—of our concerns with North America.—He thought the increase of the revenue was not owing to the present ministers—should not divide the house on the address; but should introduce the convention of Cintra, the conduct of the war in Spain, and the state of affairs with America, at an early opportunity.

Lord Castlereagh was relieved by the declaration of Mr. P. from the necessity of saying much that he might have said.—Whatever want of vigour might be imputable to the present ministers, the country would believe that those who preceded them, (men of *talents* though they were!) would not have displayed greater vigour;—they would have stood still. Our expedition to the Baltic was extremely fortunate; for the marquis of Romana had informed him, that if it had not appeared the day it did, he, with his division of 9000 Spanish troops, was to have passed over into Zealand with the French general Bernadotte, to occupy and retain it. We had also kept Russia in check; and contributed to preserve the Swedish navy. Only delicacy towards an ally induced him to conceal any part of the transactions in Sweden. He could not think of withholding assistance *in men* from Spain; or of sending arms and ammunition only. The only town the Spaniards possessed worth our asking, was Cadiz: but surely to have demanded *that* would have been to have thrown the apple of discord. To think of occupying the passes in the Pyrenees was absurd; our forces would have been surrounded by the French, and never could have come back again. He was desirous of giving the house all possible information on the affairs of Portugal. Sir A. Wellesley did not sail without specific orders. His object was the Tagus; but an officer of merit should not be forbidden from using his discretion, or obtaining information. Floating armies might be excellent things: he thought Gen. Spencer had been of great service at Ayamonte, by stopping a part of Junot's force from extricating Dupont. It was not intended to send cavalry: and what accompanied the army were cavalry accidentally coming from the Mediterranean. At Alexandria we had 150 cavalry (the French had 2,400) at Maida none. The temper of this country, at the time that armament sailed, regretted the smallest delay. The convention of Cintra might be an occasion of rejoicing, as Portugal was delivered from the French, while some parts of it were objectionable. There could be no intention of offending the city of London, by language used towards that body: but, as the question was becoming a party question, it was necessary to repress that party spirit.

Mr. Whitbread feared that ministers had acted on false information from Spain:—that the Spaniards were less hearty in their own cause than had been reported—that they were not unanimous. He thought the proposals from Erfurth were delusive, though he regretted that many fair opportunities for obtaining peace had passed away unimproved. Hoped the committee of finance would be revived. Condemned the orders in council: the dispute with America, &c.

Mr Secretary Canning admitted the great responsibility of ministers: stated, that the insurrection in Spain had broken out in different provinces, at the same time. To these several provinces assistance was sent in arms and amunition: but the British troops could not land till authorized by the central junta, that being the paramount authority, which did not meet till late in September. The Tagus was a proper point for action. Cautionary towns were out of the question. A landing at Bilboa, and attack on Pampeluna, would have been ruinous. The treaty with Spain gave an assurance and dignity to proceedings with that country. America was partial to France; as was proved from the proposal for taking off the embargo, by which the British flag would have remained *excluded from the American ports*; while the French flag was *admitted*. The orders in council were not known in America when the embargo took place; therefore could not produce it. Nothing certain or official from Turkey.

Mr. Tierney spoke; but said little that was new.

Mr. Rose jun. explained how circumstan-

ces stood when he sailed from England, and arrived in America.

Lord Henry Petty asked whether the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry would be laid before the house. Lord Castlereagh answered in the affirmative. Address carried *nem. con.*

Jan. 20. The papers relative to the proposal of peace from Erfurth, were laid on the tables of both houses. In the commons lord H. Petty moved for the report of the Board of Inquiry, also his majesty's disapprobation of certain parts of the convention of Cintra. Ordered. Mr Wardle gave notice of an inquiry into the sale of commissions, &c.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Jan. 25, 1809.

Language sinks under every attempt to express that dignified veneration, that awful sentiment of profound respect, with which we contemplate another British hero, dying in the arms of victory! Be it known to all the earth, that the sons of Britain have not degenerated from the valour of their renowned forefathers! Accustomed to the enjoyments of social and endearing intercourse, to the satisfaction and the refinements of polished society, to whatever of delightful earth can afford, they know the value of life——but, they relinquish all, when their country calls them to defend it, by deeds of arms.

That nation only deserves refined enjoyments, which possesses sufficient energy to defend them: that nation only, which stems the torrent of oppression, and when others shrink from the contest, boldly lifts her terrific crest, and firmly places her determined foot, in fearless resistance to the tyrants of the human race!

Go, Buonaparte, sneak back to Madrid; whence, protected by Frenchmen to the number of ten for one Briton whom they expected to meet, you advanced to within boasting distance of the British army.—Have *you*, then, fought the British army?—No! Have *you* heard the report of a single British musquet?—No! Have *you* seen the manly countenances and the steady steps of the British ranks?—No! But finding their General equally prudent as valiant, *you* have sent *your* myrmidons to encounter the danger, while the Tyrant in whose cause it is their hard fate to fall, stood aloof from the conflict; and he reaps the benefit without having witnessed the hazard.

Go, Buonaparte, and secure the election of your brother Joseph to be king of Madrid. Wisely you gave the people no other choice than either him or yourself. But, remember at the same time, and bitterly, too, remember, that the hatred you have so justly incurred throughout the Peninsula, as throughout the world, renders it unsafe to entrust the manacled Spaniards, with the privilege of a free election. A free election!—Had the hangman of Madrid been the third candidate for the throne, not one of the other candidates would have obtained a single vote! —Stung by remorse, by the anguish of mind resulting from a keen sense of hatred in all around; alive to the pangs of that worm which never dies, and which even here gnaws the most callous bosom; go, Buonaparte, and amid the forced splendour of Madrid, as amid shades of midnight darkness, conceal from the sight of man, the abhorred spectacle of guilt triumphant! Learn, that the victims of your ambition curse you every day you live; and, when you die—they will rejoice with an exultation founded on the persuasion, that to crimes which they were not allowed to punish on earth, an adequate recompense is reserved in the regions of the dead.

Nelson died at Trafalgar:—Died! Nelson then began to live. Moore died at Corunna:—Died! Moore could not die: he fell in the service of his country. His wound was in front: his honour was unimpaired: His glory is immortal: his name shall re-echo among the sons of Britain; and every heart beat high, when his courage and his conduct are the theme of conversation.

Nor are his honours confined to the eulogia of mortals: when he enters the Hall of Spirits,

> The warlike dead of every age,
> Who fill the fair recording page,
> Shall leave their sainted rest:
> And, half reclining on his spear,
> Each wondering chief by turns appear,
> To hail th' heroic guest.
>
> Old Edward's sons, unknown to yield,
> Shall crowd from Cressy's laurell'd field,
> And gaze with fix'd delight:
> Again for Britain's wrongs they feel,
> Again they snatch the gleamy steel,
> And wish th' avenging fight.

Nor shall the heroes that fell with Moore be forgotten: to Anstruther, Napier and Mc. Kenzie; to officers of lower rank, and to every valiant Briton, shall be allotted seats of exalted dignity, while the solemnities shall be heightened by the grateful conviction that Britons may be slain, but they cannot be dishonoured: they may be overpowered, but they cannot be disgraced: they shall be admired, esteemed, applauded, by all the world; and to complete their triumphs—Buonaparte shall call them COWARDS! Yes, Buonaparte, SUCH COWARDS the British islands produce in thousands: cowards, whom YOU (with all your slaves) dare not behold; cowards, who would rejoice

to meet you Man to Man; but, who think ten to one is an odds honourable only to adepts in Corsican heroism.

We are mistaken, if this event at Corunna have not a lasting influence on the inflated boastings of the would-be great man of the Continent. The remembrance of this conflict with a small division of the British forces, (5,000 to 50,000) will be of eminent use to his officers, and they, with their emperor and king, will stand aghast at the thought of heading fettered conscripts to meet SUCH COMBATANTS on the British shore!

What may be the feelings of the British Parliament, on this occasion, we know not; we pronounce *infamous*, whoever can hesitate a moment in eulogising the valiant dead; and if no other solemnity be appointed, and no other monument be erected, we shall do our duty; and transmit to posterity the honoured memory of a great military commander who has fallen at his post: a commander whose contemporaries will recollect his talents with regret: whose magnanimity will be an object of applause and imitation to late posterity.

The assemblage of the British parliament is a subject of great interest. The members are not met to sanction (were it possible) a Buonapartean usurpation; to hear language importing—"if you will not have brother Joseph for your king, I will put the crown of Britain on my own head!"—That head which wears the iron crown! That head which has plotted the blackest treasons against unoffending mankind! That head, which in malignity and craft, in perfidy, and cruelty, is only to be matched by the heart which can bear to execute its determinations! Seek another kingdom, Napoleon, for brother Joseph, where you may. The British crown is your envy, but approach it you cannot; it stands secure, on the love and attachment of the people whom it rules, and not till you have shaken the white rocks of Albion from their foundations, can you displace one jewel from the British crown. But,

> Though Heaven be shut,
> And Heav'n's high arbitrator sit secure
> Some place may lie expos'd,
> ——and there perhaps,
> Some advantageous act may be achieved
> By sudden onset; either with Hell fire
> To waste the whole creation, or possess
> All as our own, and drive, as we have driven,
> The puny habitants; or if not drive,
> Seduce them to our party—that their sons
> Hurl'd headlong to partake with us, shall curse
> Their frail original, and fatal bliss.

Such sentiments befit Beelzebub and Buonaparte!——In truth, we do not despair of accommodating brother Joseph with a kingdom, when Madrid shall be—as it will be in summer time—"too hot" to hold him. Our readers have seen what accounts have reached us (there are no later in town) of the last revolution at Constantinople; and we most respectfully recommend that capital, as being the prettiest place, for bloody revolutions, that is within our recollection. It is further recommended, too, by the consideration, that the sovereign is a friendly prince, in amity, and alliance, the representative of a long line of ancestry, the descendant of many established sultans. Whether he will quit his country, at command, is not certain; but a little dextrous iniquity may be advantageously employed to deprive him of his dignity, and as the achievement is GREATLY GUILTY, that still further enhances the delight of the undertaking. We know, too, that this advice is coincident with the intentions of Napoleon; and who so proper to accomplish it? For is he not al-

* The following authentic anecdote, which we received from one of the parties concerned in it, we insert, merely to prove that Napoleon Buonaparte has not lost any part of his original character. As the parties are living, and the one denoted by stars is near his person, it is not safe to mention names.

Almost immediately after the amnesty had passed, which was granted to the *Terrorists* after the death of Robespierre, in which our hero was included—then a terrorist of the lowest class, as of the deepest guilt, notwithstanding his late vapouring address to Morla, which he has registered in his own bulletin—he applied to a friend of ours, soliciting his recommendation to the war minister for employment, remitting him for that purpose *La Mémoire du Citoyen Buonaparte*. Previous to making the application desired, our friend enquired of ****** ******* whether he knew such a person? "Oh, yes," said he, "he is marked as one of the greatest rogues in "the republic: have nothing to do with him, "or you will lose your character, if known "to be of his acquaintance."—*Il est connu pour un des plus vilains sujets dans la République: c'est un terroriste tout pur; et, malgré qu'il est amnistié, il ne faut pas avoir affaire avec lui.* The valiant hero on receiving his *Mémoire* back from our friend's servant, presented the most hideous picture of dejection and despair. Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 106 107. The rise of his fortune after this was his accepting a command of the artillery under Barras, in the sanguinary expedition of Vendémiaire 13, when he fired grape shot down the streets of Paris, without mercy or remorse. Barras knew, from his previous character, that he would execute this commission *heartily*. Barras is in *Exile*, by order of his Corsican *protégé* the *Emperor*!!!

ready the greatest Turk in Christendom—ALI-MOHAMMED-NAPOLEON-BONAPARTE? Has he not professed a boundless zeal in support of the Mahommedan faith?—(Faith!—we mean unbelief:)—and could he not force the Pope to grant him a dispensation, as easily as he forced him to put the crown of France on his head: and so convey to him a property, in which he who gave it had no share. ——To be sure he could: Buonaparte has lately intimated something like this, on his part, in an hint given to Austria; which power understands extremely well, that the road from Paris to Constantinople lies through Vienna. This is all the notice we shall take of Austria. The revolution at Constantinople has been a serious affair: we presume, as much so as any that capital ever saw.

But how does this accommodate brother Joseph?—why truly, the next most famous city for revolutions, (witness a late one) is Algiers: and we humbly do propose that if Joseph should lose his election for king of Madrid, that he be *put up* for the Deyship of Algiers. That city is charmingly situated; has both land-breezes and sea-breezes; and the population would be happy, very happy, being composed of pirates, renegadoes, and assassins of all countries and descriptions, to see at its head a member of the family of Buonaparte: as no member of the family of Buonaparte could long be a stranger in a place so commodious for renewing of old acquaintances.

Having thus settled as pretty a pair of Turks, as ever swore fealty to the green standard of Mahomet, we turn our attention for a moment to the north; where we hope and trust the work of death is suspended. Sweden has an understanding of some kind with Russia and Denmark. Prussia is relieved by the absence of French marauders, now called to desolate the provinces of Spain. Holland is frozen: its canals, its patriotism, its sensibility, its honour:—but when was avarice susceptible of public spirit?

A prominent object on the political horizon of Britain is America, at this time. The situation of that country will be understood, from an article we have already introduced. We have no later intelligence to communicate. To what heights civil dissentions may rise, among those provinces, we know not. What we foresee is little favourable to permanent tranquillity. The reader has also seen the reasonings of America in reference to the supplies it affords to the British empire. The public efforts of America will meet disappointment: the private efforts of some of her not too conscientious citizens, may meet with success.

South America is lost to Europe, as a dependency. No effort in the power of Buonaparte will recover that continent to Spain: no other country will affect to assume dominion over it. The treasures it contains will come direct to Britain: and the free intercourse of its inhabitants with the nations of Europe will contribute to raise them much higher than ever they have been in the scale of political consideration. We hope, that this change will be for the benefit of the human race: a mere change of sovereignty, without augmentation of felicity, is little desirable by the real philanthropist. The progress of knowledge, of arts, of *real* religion, also; is extremely desirable; and we trust that the present confusions which trouble the world will be overruled to such happy effects: though the mean for that purpose may justify the adage "trial before triumph."

The French and Spanish inhabitants of the island of St. Domingo, have come to blows. The French general Ferrand, it is said, led out a body of troops in whom he supposed he could place confidence, against his Spanish assailants: but, when the Spaniards under French command found that they were called out to fight against their countrymen, they refused: and Ferrand in despair shot himself. The Spaniards are now besieging the city of St. Domingo.

We are sorry to have occasion to add, that ever since the determination of the British legislature on the subject of the Slave Trade, there has been a latent heart-burning among the inhabitants of the British West India islands. We hinted at the existence of this, many months ago. It has very recently displayed itself in the conduct of the House of Assembly in Jamaica. At the close of the month of May last, an insurrection broke out in one of the negro regiments. Two of its officers were killed by the mutineers: and after inquiry made by the *military* power, the bodies were buried, without any process by coroner's inquest, or the *civil* power. The House of Assembly, in November, ordered an inquiry into this business, and summoned before them General Carmichael, commander-in-chief of the forces: but this officer refused to obey the summons, conceiving himself not answerable to that authority, but to his superiors in Britain. He also forbad his officers from giving testimony on that subject. The house, manifesting intentions to arrest the General, the Duke of Manchester, governor of the island, has been under the necessity of proroguing the assembly till he can receive directions from Britain.

The duties paid on the importation of negroes from 1796 to March 1808 amounted to £514,095. The deficiency occasioned by the loss of this tax, must be made good from other revenues of the island. A duty for this purpose has been laid on the *imports* from America: but what are they, during the embargo?

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Jan. 26, 1809.

We have a little deviated from the usual arrangement of our pages in order to insert a complete view of the retreat of the British army from Spain; as well from the London Gazette, as our correspondence transmitted from Corunna; which letter contains anecdotes that probably will not reach the public by any other means.

London Gazette Extraordinary, Tuesday, January 24, 1809.

Downing Street, Jan. 24, 1809.

The Honourable Captain Hope arrived late last night with a dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy.

Ville de Paris, at Sea, Jan. 18, 1809.

My Lord,—By the much lamented death of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, who fell in action with the enemy on the 16th instant, it has become my duty to acquaint your Lordship, that the French army attacked the British troops in the position they occupied in front of Corunna, at about two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

A severe wound, which compelled me to quit the field a short time previous to the fall of Sir John Moore, obliges me to refer your Lordship for the particulars of the action, which was long and obstinately contested, to the inclosed report of Lieutenant-General Hope, who succeeded to the command of the army, and to whose ability and exertions in direction of the ardent zeal and unconquerable valour of his Majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the day, which terminated in the complete and entire repulse and defeat of the enemy at every point of attack.

The Honourable Captain Gordon, my Aide-de-camp, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch, and will be able to give your Lordship any further information which may be required.—I have the honour to be, &c.

D. Baird, Lieut.-Gen.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Visc. Castlereagh.

Audacious, off Corunna, Jan. 19, 1809.

Sir,—In compliance with the desire contained in your communication of yesterday, I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to command, to detail to you the occurrences of the action which took place in front of Corunna on the 16th instant.

It will be in your recollection, that about one in the afternoon of that day the enemy, who had in the morning received reinforcements, and who had placed some guns in front of the right and left of his line, was observed to be moving troops towards his left flank, and forming various columns of attack at that extremity of the strong and commanding position, which, on the morning of the 15th, he had taken in our immediate front.

This indication of his intention was immediately succeeded by the rapid and determined attack which he made upon your division, which occupied the right of our position. The events which occurred during that period of the action you are fully acquainted with. The first effort of the enemy was met by the commander of the forces, and by yourself, at the head of the 42d regiment, and the brigade under Major-General Lord William Bentinck.

The village on your right became an object of obstinate contest.

I lament to say, that soon after the severe wound which deprived the army of your services, Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, who had just directed the most able disposition, fell by a cannon-shot. The troops, though not unacquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed, but by the most determined bravery not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in support of those originally engaged.

The enemy finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of our position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well timed movement which was made by Major-General Paget, with the reserve, which corps had moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorous attack defeated this intention. The Major-General having pushed forward the 95th (rifle corps), and 1st battalion 52d regiment, drove the enemy before him, and, in his rapid and judicious advance, threatened the left of the enemy's position. This circumstance, with the position of Lieutenant-General Fraser's division (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line), induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter.

They were, however, more forcibly directed towards the centre, where they were again successfully resisted by the brigade under Major-General Manningham, forming the left of your division, and a part of that under Major-General Leith, forming the right of the division under my orders. Upon the left, the enemy at first contented himself with an attack upon our piquets, which however in general maintained their ground. Finding, however, his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more serious, and had succeeded in obtaining possession of the village through which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of

that part of the line. From this post, however, he was soon expelled, with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the 2d battalion 14th regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Nicholls. Before five in the evening, we had not only successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but had gained ground in almost all points, and occupied a more forward line than at the commencement of the action; whilst the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade, and the fire of his light troops, with a view to draw off his other corps. At six the firing entirely ceased. The different brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the piquets and advanced posts resumed their original stations.

Notwithstanding the decided and marked superiority which at this moment the gallantry of the troops had given them over an enemy, who, from his numbers and the commanding advantages of his position, no doubt expected an easy victory, I did not, on reviewing all circumstances, conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous determination of the late commander of the forces, to withdraw the army on the evening of the 16th, for the purpose of embarkation, the previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were, in fact, far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position about ten at night, with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the artillery that remained unembarked having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation in the town and neighbourhood of Corunna. The picquets remained at their posts until five of the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn with similar orders, and without the enemy having discovered the movements.

By the unremitted exertions of Captains the Hon. H. Curzon, Gosselin, Boys, Rainier, Serret, Hawkins, Digby, Carden, and Mackenzie, of the Royal Navy, who, in pursuance of the orders of Admiral de Courcy, were entrusted with the service of embarking the army; and in consequence of the arrangements made by commissioner Bowen, Captains Bowen and Shepherd, and the other agents for transports, the whole of the army were embarked with an expedition which has seldom been equalled. With the exceptions of the brigades under Major-Generals Hill and Beresford, who were destined to remain on shore, until the movements of the enemy should become manifest, the whole was afloat before daylight.

The brigade of Major-General Beresford, which was alternately to form our rear-guard, occupied the land front of the town of Corunna; that under Major-General Hill was stationed in reserve on the promontory in rear of the town.

The enemy pushed his light troops towards the town soon after eight o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and shortly after occupied the heights of St. Lucia, which command the harbour. But notwithstanding this circumstance, and the manifold defects of the place, there being no apprehension that the rear guard could be forced, and the disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the embarkation of Maj-Gen. Hill's brigade was commenced and completed by three in the afternoon; Maj-Gen. Beresford, with that zeal and ability which is so well known to yourself and the whole army, having fully explained, to the satisfaction of the Spanish governor, the nature of our movement, and having made every previous arrangement, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, and was, with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before one this morning.

Circumstances forbid us to indulge the hope, that the victory, with which it has pleased Providence to crown the efforts of the army, can be attended with any very brilliant consequences to Great Britain. It is clouded by the loss of one of her best soldiers. It has been achieved at the termination of a long and harrassing service. The superior numbers and advantageous position of the enemy, not less than the actual situation of this army, did not admit of any advantage being reaped from success. It must be, however, to you, to the army, and to our country, the sweetest reflection, that the lustre of the British arms has been maintained amidst many disadvantageous circumstances. The army which entered Spain, amidst the fairest prospects, had no sooner completed its junction, than owing to the multiplied disasters that dispersed the native armies around us, it was left to its own resources. The advance of the British corps from the Duero afforded the best hope that the South of Spain might be relieved; but this generous effort to save the unfortunate people also afforded the enemy the opportunity of directing every effort of his numerous troops, and concentrating all his principal resources for the destruction of the only regular force in the North of Spain.

You are well aware with what diligence this system has been pursued.

These circumstances produced the necessity of rapid and harrassing marches, which diminished the numbers, exhausted the strength, and impaired the equipment of the army. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and those more immediately attached to a defensive position, which the imperious necessity

of covering the harbour of Corunna for a time had rendered indispensable to assume, the native and undaunted valour of British troops was never more conspicuous, and must have exceeded even what your own experience of that invaluable quality, so inherent in them, may have taught you to expect. When every one that had an opportunity seemed to vie in improving it, it is difficult for me, in making this report, to select particular instances for your approbation. — The corps chiefly engaged were the brigades under Major-Generals Lord William Bentinck, Manningham, and Leith; and the brigade of Guards, under Major-General Warde.

To these officers, and the troops under their immediate orders, the greatest praise is due. Major-General Hill, and Colonel Catlin Crawford, with their brigades on the left of the position, ably supported their advanced posts. The brunt of the action fell upon the 4th, 42d, 50th, and 81st regiments. From Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Quarter-Master-General, and the Officers of the General Staff, I received the most marked assistance. I had reason to regret, that the illness of Brigadier-General Clinton, Adjutant-General, deprived me of his aid. I was indebted to Brigadier-General Slade during the action, for a zealous offer of his personal services, although the cavalry were embarked.

The greater part of the fleet having gone to sea yesterday evening, the whole being under weigh, and the corps in the embarkation necessarily much mixed on board, it is impossible at present to lay before you a return of our casualties. I hope the loss in numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I was obliged to form an estimate, I should say, that I believe it did not exceed in killed and wounded from 700 to 800; that of the enemy must remain unknown, but many circumstances induce me to rate it at nearly double the above number. We have some prisoners, but I have not been able to obtain an account of the number; it is not, however, considerable. Several officers of rank have fallen, or been wounded, among whom I am only at present able to state the names of Lieut. Colonel Napier, 92d regiment, Majors Napier and Stanhope, 50th regiment, killed. Lieut.-Col. Winch, 4th regiment, Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 26th regiment. Lieut.-Col. Fane, 59th regiment. Lieut.-Col. Griffith, Guards, Majors Miller and Williams, 81st regiment, wounded.

To you, who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and his country have sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend, to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me; but it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the conversation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that after conducting the army through an arduous retreat with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honour, by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamation of victory; like Wolfe, also, his memory will for ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served.

It remains for me only to express my hope, that you will speedily be restored to the service of your country, and to lament the unfortunate circumstance that removed you from your station in the field, and threw the momentary command into far less able hands.—I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN HOPE, Lieut. Gen.

To Lieutenant General Sir D. Baird, &c.

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Supplement to the London Gazette Extraordinary of Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1809.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 24, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Michael De Courcy, Rear-Admiral of the White, to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, dated on board his Majesty's Ship the Tonnant, at Corunna, the 17th and 18th inst.

Jan. 17, 1809.

SIR;—Having it in design to detach the Cossack to England as soon as her boats shall cease to be essential to the embarkation of troops, I seize a moment to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the ships of war,* and transports, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood and Commissioner Bowen, arrived at this anchorage from Vigo on the 14th and 15th instant. The Alfred and Hindostan, with some transports, were left at Vigo to receive a brigade of 3500 men, that had taken that route, under the Generals Alten and Cranfurd.

In the vicinity of Corunna, the enemy have pressed upon the British in great force. The embarkation of the sick, the cavalry, and the stores, went on. The night of the 16th was appointed for the general embarkation of the

* Ville de Paris, Victory, Barfleur, Zealous, Implacable, Elizabeth, Norge, Plantagenet, Resolution, Audacious, Endymion, Mediator.

infantry; and, meantime, the enemy prepared for attack. At three, P. M. an action commenced; the enemy, which had been posted on a lofty hill, endeavouring to force the British, though triumphant, have suffered severe losses. I am unable to communicate further particulars, than that Sir John Moore received a mortal wound, of which he died at night; that Sir David Baird lost an arm; that several Officers and many men have been killed and wounded; and that the ships of war have received all such of the latter as they could accommodate, the remainder being sent to transports.

The weather is, now tempestuous, and the difficulties of embarkation are great. All except the rear-guard are embarked, consisting perhaps, at this moment, of 2,600 men. The enemy having brought cannon to a hill overhanging the beach, have forced a majority of the transports to cut or slip. Embarkation being no longer practicable at the town, the boats have been ordered to Sandy Beach, near the Light-House; and it is hoped that the greater part, if not all, will still be embarked, the ships of war having dropped out to facilitate embarkation.

January 18.

The embarkation of the troops having occupied the greater part of last night, it has not been in my power to detach the Cossack before this day; and it is with satisfaction I am able to add, that in consequence of the good order maintained by the troops, and the unwearied exertions of commissioner Bowen, the Captains, and other Officers of the Navy, the Agents, as well as the boats' crews, many of whom were for two days without food and without repose, the army have been embarked to the last man, and the ships are now in the offing, preparatory to steering for England. The great body of the transports having lost their anchors, ran to sea without the troops they were ordered to receive, in consequence of which there are some thousands on board the ships of war. Several transports, through mismanagement, ran on shore. The seamen appeared to have abandoned them, two being brought out by the boats' crews of the men of war, two were burnt, and five were bilged.

I cannot conclude this hasty statement without expressing my great obligation to Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, whose eye was everywhere, and whose exertions were unremitted.—I have the honour to be, &c.

M. DE COURCY.

Hazy weather rendering the Cossack obscure, I detach the Gleaner with this dispatch.

SKETCH OF THE PUBLIC SERVICES OF THE LATE SIR JOHN MOORE.

Every profession has participated in the honour of contributing to the defensive strength of the British empire, during those interesting events which late years have presented. Nelson was the son of a clergyman; Moore was the son of a physician; and the grandson of a clergyman of the Kirk of Scotland. He was born at Glasgow. His father Dr. John Moore was educated at the university of Glasgow; but being called to exercise the duties of his profession in the military hospitals, and preserving at all times a considerable connection among military men, the attention of his sons was very naturally directed toward the public service of their country.

Dr. Moore was of extremely facetious manners, which, together with his skill, recommended him as a fit person to take charge of the two young noblemen, heirs of the house of Hamilton, who were constitutionally inclined to pulmonary consumption.

In company with Douglas Hamilton, the survivor of the two brothers, Dr. Moore made the tour of Europe, which occupied four or five years. The result of his observations was communicated to the public, in his "View of Society and Manners in France &c. 1799. In Italy: 1781. His eldest son, John, accompanied his father in this tour; and as the tactics of the Prussian army under old Frederic were then supposed to be the *ne plus ultra* of military skill, they engaged the particular attention of our travellers; especially of young Moore, who could not but acquire ideas from them, to be afterwards employed in promoting his personal reputation. He entered the army early in life: and being favoured by the patronage of the Hamilton family, (and of the duke of Argyle) his rise was rapid. He was successively lieut.-col. and colonel of the 52d regiment. Lieut.-col. Moore was employed in the Mediterranean, and was at the evacuation of Toulon in December 1793. In the capture of Corsica, which succeeded, early in the following year, he was one of two officers selected by lord Hood, to examine the state of that island, before an attempt was made on it. (The other officer was major Koehler, of the artillery, who died while on a mission, in the service of Turkey.) The famous defence of a small circular tower at Martello, occurred on this attack; and trifling as that tower was, as a fortification, from its construction and situation, it required a regular battery to reduce it. Lieut.-col. Moore was at this time extremely active, in attacking Fornelli, a small town, which from local advantages, was a place of some strength. The cannon, &c. destined to this attack were dragged for

the space of several miles, over rugged mountains, with exemplary perseverance; and after a labour of four days continuance, were formed into a battery, on an eminence no less than 700 feet above the level of the sea. The defences of the town were commanded from hence; but the works were assaulted by lieut.-col. Moore, and carried after considerable resistance.

The skill and enterprise that distinguished lieut.-col. Moore on this occasion pointed him out for further services. He was the officer to whom was committed the attack on the Mozello, a strong star fort, which was carried by storm, at day-break, after waiting in concealment among the bushes, as near to the fort as prudence permitted. The nature of the ground, and the resistance made by the enemy, occasioned a good deal of *scrambling* in this service: and here the lieut.-col. was wounded in the head, by the explosion of a shell. Nevertheless, he entered the place with the grenadiers: and the applause of the army, with the congratulations of his general, Stuart, induced him quickly to forget his wound. General Stuart also recommended the lieut.-col. now appointed adjutant general, to succeed him in the military government of the island: but his abilities were to find opportunities for distinction elsewhere.

In 1795, Gen. Sir Ralph Abercrombie was ordered with forces to the West Indies, and among his officers was Gen. Moore, now Brigadier General. He distinguished himself eminently at the reduction of St. Lucie. His promptitude in the attack on Morne [*i. e. Mountain*] Chabot, one of the strongest posts on the island, was conspicuous: for, having been detached with about 600 men, to advance by a circuitous path, he was misled by his guide; fell in with an advanced piquet of the enemy, and his design was discovered. Another detachment, under General Hope, was advancing by a nearer way; but General Moore, now depending on his own strength, by a decisive movement carried the post. He afterwards defeated a desperate sally of the enemy at the Vigie, and the island surrendered, May 25, 1796.

In 1798, Brigadier Gen. Moore was appointed Major Gen. He was at this period a representative in parliament for a district of North Britain.

The same officers were ordered on the expedition to Holland, 1799. Sir Ralph Abercrombie appointed two brigades under Major Generals Moore and Burrard, to attack the Helder; but the enemy retired. In this country Major General Moore received a slight wound. The English were successful; but their Russian coadjutors failed, and their failure ruined the enterprize.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie was afterwards sent to the southern part of Europe. He summoned Cadiz; but the Spanish governor refused to hearken to him. Egypt, being at that time in possession of the French, the British army bent its course thither, intent on dislodging them. While the the fleet lay in Marmorice bay, Maj. Gen. Moore was sent to Jaffa, to learn by ocular inspection the state of the Turkish army, under the command of his highness the Grand Vizier.—— Such an army!——

The British General, left to his own resources, arrived in Aboukir bay, March 7, 1801, and Maj. Gen. Moore, who commanded the reserve, in defiance of a hail storm of shot and shells, landed, formed his companies, and would have *rushed* up the sand-hills; but in truth, all that could be done was to *clamber* up them; and many of the same individuals who *had effected it*, when making this exertion, some days afterwards, *in cold blood*, found themselves unable to accomplish it. This movement however startled the French: and seeing British soldiers rising over the ridges, in all directions, they abandoned their cannon, &c. and retreated.

At the battle of Aboukir, Maj. Gen. Moore was wounded, while leading on the reserve: yet he was not long laid aside; but assisted at the siege of Cairo, and escorted the French troops to their embarkation. At the siege of Alexandria, an attack was commited to his charge.

On returning to England, the Major Gen. was retained in active service; and had the command of the Kentish district.

Having been employed in several negociations and services of observation, requiring a keen eye, a firm heart, and mature judgement, in union with promptitude and decision, Sir John was selected for the purpose of assisting with troops, the King of Sweden, early in 1808. That monarch, it is shrewdly suspected, attempted to overbear the British officer, and to induce him to exceed his orders. This Sir John peremptorily declined; and by his firmness incurred the displeasure of his Swedish majesty. Whenever the particulars of this affair shall be disclosed, we doubt not but that the principle on which Sir John acted will do him honour. After a delay of two months, his departure from Sweden was *sudden*, and even rapid. In this he was assisted by the British ambassador. He anticipated unpleasant circumstances, and *escaped* them by diligence.

In the meanwhile, the atrocities committed by Buonaparte in seizing the crown of Spain, had become too flagrant to be borne; and resistance sprung up, in that country, almost in all parts of it at the same instant. Like a thunder-storm which suddenly bursts over an extensive champaign, was the burst of Spanish patriotism: and the British ministry having determinedon complying with the

request of the Spaniards by sending them assistance, Sir John Moore was one of the first officers selected for that purpose.

Very short was the interval between his arrival from Sweden, and his sailing for Spain. A few days spent in refitting the vessels, and in recruiting the stores and equipments of the army, sufficed to prepare this gallant band of heroes for their intended service. Sir John arrived after the battle of Vimiera: and when the officers whose testimonies were necessary to elucidate the convention consequent on that affair, were departed for England, Sir John remained commander-in-chief of the British forces on the west of the Peninsula. Conscious of the hazard of the undertaking, yet unwilling to leave any thing unattempted, that had the smallest chance of success, this gallant general determined on marching into the interior, to assist the Spaniards. The scarcity of supplies was so great, that his army was obliged to march in small bodies; and when it had penetrated into the mountains that border Spain, it found itself reduced to little more than the supports it had brought.

The country afforded no magazines; nor the means of establishing any. The governing authority in Spain had never possessed the power of effectively remedying this deficiency: and the time necessary in which Spaniards might be supposed to attempt it, could not be obtained. The object of Sir John's first anxiety, was, to assemble the divided corps of his army. To have left a detachment exposed to the enemy, would have appeared in his eyes no less dishonourable than treason. This junction he happily accomplished: and though he knew, that he must retire, ultimately, from scarcity of supplies, yet he determined to bring the French to action before that became notorious. His intention was, to attack Marshal Soult, who was posted in his neighbourhood, with about 30,000 men; but the French general not daring to trust the event of a battle man to man with the British, clamoured so loudly for assistance, that Buonaparte, then at Madrid, complied with his demands, and forwarded all his troops that could be spared from every quarter. Intelligence of this determination did not reach Gen. Moore so soon as it ought to have done. He was, therefore, under the necessity of ordering a sudden retreat, for which he was not prepared: nor did the rapidity, with which he moved allow him time to prepare. The country did not possess the means of supporting his army: and had it possessed the means, they could not have been combined, owing to the shortness of the notice.

We fear he was not well seconded by those who would have reaped the benefit of his success; and that the scale of preparations and exertion, required by an internal warfare, is not yet understood among them.

What happened, during this retreat, and at the close of it, has been extremely well described by those who were concerned in it, and to the public documents on that subject, we must now refer our readers.

* * * * * *

Particulars of Sir John Moore's Death, by Colonel Anderson.

I met the General on the evening of the 16th inst. as some soldiers were bringing him into Corunna, supported in a blanket with sashes. He knew me immediately though it was almost dark; squeezed me by the hand, and said, "Do not leave me!"—He spoke to the Surgeons on their examining his wound, but was in such pain he could say but little.

After some time he seemed very anxious to speak to me; and, at intervals, expressed himself as follows:—The first question he asked was—"Are the French beaten?"—which inquiry he repeated to all those he knew, as they entered the room. On being assured, by all, that the French were beaten, he exclaimed—"I HOPE THE PEOPLE OF "ENGLAND WILL BE SATISFIED. I HOPE "MY COUNTRY WILL DO ME JUSTICE.—"You will see my friends as soon as you "possibly can—tell them every thing—say to "my Mother—[*here his voice failed him*]—"HOPE—HOPE—I have much to say, but "cannot get it out.—Is Colonel Graham, "and are all my Aids-de-Camp, well?—I "have made my will, and have remembered "my servants.—Colborne has my will, and "all my papers."

Major Colborne (his principal Aid-de-Camp) then came into the room—he spoke most kindly to him, and then said to me—"*Remember*, you go to ———, and tell him "it is my *request*, and that *I expect* he will "befriend Major Colborne;—he has been "long with me, and I know him most "worthy of it."—He then again asked Major Colborne, "if the French were beaten?" And on being told they were repulsed on every point, he said, "It was a great satisfaction, "in his last moments, to *know he had beat-*"*en the French.*"

"Is General Paget in the room?"—On my telling him he was not, he said, "Remember me to him."

"I feel myself so strong, I fear I shall be "long dying;—I am in great pain."

He then thanked the doctors for their attention.—Captains Percy and Stanhope came into the room; he spoke kindly to both, and asked Percy, "if all his Aids-de Camp were "well?"—He pressed my hand close to his body, and in a few minutes died without a struggle.

He said to me, while the Surgeons were examining his wound—"YOU KNOW I HAVE "ALWAYS WISHED TO DIE THIS WAY!"

As far as I can recollect, this is every thing he said, except asking to be placed in an easier posture.

Sir John Moore's Monument.

Both Houses of Parliament have unanimously concurred in addressing His Majesty to order a monument to be erected to the memory of this hero, as a token of national gratitude and esteem, in the cathedral church of St. Paul. We add, that a monument in Spain, where he fell, would be extremely desirable. But, if that be impossible—for we know whose inhumanity refused to the tears of the Duchess of Brunswick, the permission to bury her husband in the tomb of his ancestors, — then we recommend, that on the highest point of the mountain at Gibraltar, which overlooks Spain, be erected a solid square tomb; founded on a broad and immoveable basis rising a step or two, with a covercle of ample dimensions; his (Sir John's) name and rank inscribed on one end; on the other his last words: "I HOPE MY COUNTRY IS SATISFIED WITH MY SERVICES, AND WILL DO ME JUSTICE."

We have authority for affirming, in contradiction to the various reports of 9,000 men lost to the British army in aiding the Spanish Patriots, that, during the whole campaign—from the first moment the British army entered Spain till their final embarkation at Corunna, the loss did not equal *half that number*.

* * * * *

The following is an extract from a letter of one of our correspondents at Corunna.

"I cannot describe the miserable appearance of the sick, lame, and even those in health of the army. Most of them were without shoes, stockings, and shirts, and some were without jackets. The officers were little better. Great numbers of them had marched many miles without shoes or stockings, and without a change of any sort for above a month. The greater part got shoes at Corunna. What was worse, *they were nearly starved*. At one period of their retreat *they marched two nights and one day without a bit to eat*. There never was a retreat equal to it. They were so closely pursued by the French, that they were obliged to start all the rum and other spirits they had in store into the streets of Benevento, and burn all the heavy baggage and clothing, and to throw down a precipice 150,000 Spanish dollars in casks. Indeed I cannot now relate a tenth part of the misfortunes that have attended this army. The convention in Portugal has been greatly the cause of these disasters. That army which we were so civil as to transport to France instead of to England was immediately sent into Spain with orders to drive us into the sea, and we were actually driven out of Spain by that army, reinforced with thousands more.—We had a battle last Monday. The French made the attack, thinking, I suppose, that we had embarked great part of our forces; but, notwithstanding the deplorable state of our men, *they drove the French back, with great slaughter, even beyond their own lines*. Our loss was heavy: Sir John Moore was killed and Sir David Baird lost an arm. In the night the whole of our men retired into the town; and by midnight following all were embarked. *The 70th French regiment sent their compliments to the 50th English, and should be glad to meet them again.* They were met and cut to pieces by one of ours (not the 50th); but they were well served for their impudence; not only upon this occasion, but likewise for their boasting, and treating us with contempt when they left Lisbon, where I heard many of them say, as they embarked, after the Cintra Convention, that "they would soon be back again to chastise us," using besides many disrespectful and unmanly expressions, *à la Corse*, against our good old king."

PROSPEROUS STATE OF THE REVENUE.

The Public Revenue, notwithstanding we are shut out from almost the whole of the Continent of Europe, and entirely from the United States, has increased to a degree never expected, even by those persons who were most sanguine in their hope of the extent of our national resources.

The Surplus of Ways and Means this year (beyond the estimate) for *three quarters*, ending the 5th January, was	£2,747,551 16 10
Surplus on the Lotteries, which was estimated at £300,000 for 60,000 tickets (40,000 tickets having exceeded that estimate), will be about	165,000 0 0
	£2,912,551 16 10

So that the surplus for the whole year may be taken at least for four millions; besides which one million and a half, raised last year for the East-India Company, will not be wanted this year; making in the whole a reduction of five millions and a half from the sum of nineteen millions raised in various ways last year.

To provide for the remaining sum, supposing the supplies for the present year to be as great as those of the last two; plans are at present under the consideration of Government. One of these is a loan on determinable annuities; the other, and which we understand is the most likely to be adopted, is to give to holders of Exchequer Bills to the amount of the sum wanted, the option of funding on the conclusion of a peace, in navy and four per cents. at a certain rate; and then to raise the money wanted by a fresh issue of Exchequer Bills monthly at par, without such option.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF DECEMBER, 1808, TO THE 20TH OF JANUARY, 1809.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.

The Marchioness of Bath.
The lady of Major Geils, of Geilstown, Dumbartonshire.
The lady of the Hon. H. Gardner.
The lady of J. H. Deffel, Esq.
The lady of Sir C. Edmonstone, Bart.
The Countess of Oxford.
The lady of Lieut. Col. W. Durnford.

Of Daughters.

At Hinton Lodge, Hants, the lady of Col. Conway.
The lady of Randle Wilbraham, Esq.
The lady of J. Dupré, Esq. of Wilton Park, Beaconsfield.
The lady of J. Armstrong, Esq. of Hazel Grove, Somerset.
At Coleharbour, Surrey, the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Taylor.
At Southampton, the lady of Major Nesbitt.
The Hon. Mrs. C. Boyle.
At Kentwell Hall, Suffolk, the lady of R. Moore, Esq.
In Woburn Place, the lady of T. Whitchurch, Esq.
In Brunswick-square, the lady of G. Box, Esq.
In Montague-street, the lady of A. Champernowne, Esq.
The lady of W. Astell, Esq. M. P.

MARRIAGES.

At Wanstead House, Essex, his Serene Highness the Prince De Condé, to her Serene Highness the Princess Dowager De Monaco.
At Great Baddow, Essex, the Rev. A. C. Bullen, to Miss Lucy Crichton, youngest daughter of the late Alderman W. Crichton, of Cheap Ward.
At Beaminster, Dorsetshire, the Rev. Wm. Rose Holden, A. M. of Worcester College, Oxford, to Miss Eveleigh.
T. H. Tilson, Esq. of Witlington Park, Oxfordshire, to the widow of the Rev. E. Lanyford.
Major Maclean, to the daughter of the late Mr. Hunter, of Kilmarnock.
Wm. Priestley, Esq. of Halifax, to Miss Paley, daughter of the late Archdeacon Paley.
The Hon. D. P. Bouverie, to Miss L. May.
The Rev. W. Harrison, to Miss Hunt.
Sir Thomas Gage, Bart. of Hingrave Hall, Suffolk, to Lady Mary Ann Brown, second daughter of the Earl of Kenmare.
At Maghera, in Ireland, J. M'Ilmaill, aged 97, to the widow M'Inespey, aged 89. The bridegroom has been four times married, and the bride six times.
In Ireland, Major Grey, to Miss Vignoles.
Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esq. second son of Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart. to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Francis Lautour, Esq. of Devonshire-place.
Lieut. Col. Dashwood, to the second daughter of the Dean of St. Asaph.
The Rev. E. Cracknell, of Weymouth, to Miss Phillips.
The Rev. P. L. Parfit, of Wells, to Miss E. Griffith, of Bristol.
The Rev. J. Ireland, of Thurstaston, Cheshire, to the widow of the Rev. C. Favell.
The Rev. M. Mapletoft, of Easington, to Miss Este.
Capt. P. Malcolm, N. N. to the eldest daughter of the Hon. W. F. Elphinstone.

DEATHS.

The Hon. Mrs. Woodgate, wife of Henry Woodgate, Esq. of Spring Grove, Kent.
At Southampton, the Dowager Lady Shelley.
Sir Michael Smith, Bart. late Master of the Rolls in Ireland.
At Leicester, in her 97th year, Mrs. Farmer, mother of the late Rev. Dr. Farmer, Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge, &c. and of the Hon. Mrs. Byron.
At Bull's Cross, Enfield, aged 83, Mrs. Elizabeth Strothoff.
Aged 65, the Rev. Dr. Ackland, Rector of Christ Church, Surrey, and Chaplain to the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers.
At Cretingfield, Suffolk, Dr. Rodbard, aged 85.
At Margate, C. Dalbiac, Esq. aged 84.
At Muttew, Major-General Dickens.
At Ipswich, Rear-Admiral Uvedale.
At Mitcham, Thos. Clee, Esq. aged 104.
At Belem, near Lisbon, Edward Moore, Esq. of the 18th Light Dragoons, and Br. Major to the Hon. Gen. Charles Stewart.
At Frimley, Surrey, Miss Mary Chester Metcalfe, aged 71.
At Clifton, Thos. Beddoes, M. D.
At Bath, aged 66, Admiral Lord Gardner.
At Gorhamburry, near St. Alban's, aged 62, Lord Viscount Grimston.
In Seymour-street, Bath, aged 86, the Rev. John Duncan, Rector of South Warmborough, Hants.
The Marquis of Sligo.
At Cattesfield, Rear-Admiral O'Bryen.
W. Bond, Esq. second son of Sir J. Bond, Bart.
Capt. J. Bourchier, Lieut. Gov. of Greenwich Hospital.
At Wetherden, the Rev. Rich. Shepherd, D. D. Rector of Wetherden and Helmingham, in the county of Suffolk, and Archdeacon of Bedford.
In France, the Hon. Dame Isabella Style, relict of Sir Charles Style, Bart.
Miss E. C. Chambers, daughter of Sir S. Chambers.
The Hon. C. Cornwallis, relict of the Hon. and Rev. F. Cornwallis, Archbishop of Canterbury.
At Madras, the Rev. Richard Hall Kerr, D.D. Senior Chaplain to that Presidency.
Lieut. Col. Archbold, of the Marines.
At Bath, Gen. Smith, uncle to Sir Sidney Smith.
The Rev. J. Round, Rector of St. Runwald's, Colchester.
At Lawrenny Hall, Pembrokeshire, H. Barlow, Esq.
At Studley Castle, Warwickshire, P. Lyttleton, Esq. in his 80th year.
The Countess of Dundonald.
The lady of H. Joliffe, Esq. M. P.
Mr. Ireland, author of "Illustrations of Hogarth," &c.
At Gijon, G. Assiotti, Esq. Deputy Commissary General for North Britain.

At Diben Hall, Sir F. Vincent.

Suddenly, at his house at Stubbington Hants, Jonathan Faulknor, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, aged 50 years. Rear-Admiral Faulknor was the eldest son of an admiral, whose ancestors have borne honourable situations in the navy, and at the admiralty, during the last two centuries. Capt. Wm. Faulknor had the honour of receiving the flag of the renowned Czar Peter, when serving under Sir John Norris, in the year 1715. The late rear-admiral was advanced to the rank of post-captain in the year 1802, and was promoted to his flag in 1804. Rear-Admiral F. married the eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Spry, by whom he has left three children: the eldest son, Jonathan, has just commenced his career in the British navy, and is now serving as midshipman with Admiral Purvis in the Mediterranean.

In April last, in Bengal, in his 25th year, Henry Townley Roberdeau, Esq. the eldest son of Mr. Roberdeau, of Bath (formerly of London), nephew of the late Alderman Le Mesurier, and grandson of the Rev. James Townley, of the Merchant Tailor's school. This young gentleman went to India at the very early age of 15, to an appointment on the Hon. Company's Civil Establishment, under the auspices of his late uncle, then an India Director. His first years were passed in Calcutta at the College, and as Assistant to Mr (now Sir Harry Verelst) Darell, in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Department. A farther acquaintance with the different branches of the Bengal government, directed his study and future life to the judicial line of administration; and induced him to procure an introductory appointment at the Zillah of Momensing, an easterly station of the Company, pleasantly situated on the river Burrampooter, 300 miles from Calcutta. His ripening talents and official merit, advanced him at the very early age of 18 (in 1802), to be named Register of the Zillah Court of that place; an office leading to the two superior jurisdictions of the province (which is larger than our county of York); to which elevations a stated number of years' residence is indispensable, according to the gradatory regulation in the whole Civil Establishment of the Company. He was, at his death, from the lapse of time, in immediate expectation of such valuable promotion, which would have effected his return to England with a handsome fortune, at an earlier age than is often practicable. He was snatched from this life and its brilliant prospects, by a fatal fever, after nine years of uninterrupted health! He was enthusiastically attached to the belles lettres from his earliest growth, and his literary genius had already obtained considerable notice in India. A more faithful and impartial public officer, a warmer friend, a more pious son, or more affectionate brother, does not exist! To the latter duty he had been particularly called, and had as attentively fulfilled it, by his fostering care of his two younger brothers, at their arrival on this golden shore of luxury, temptation, and excess! The elder of these (also on the Bengal Civil Establishment) being his official assistant, had the painful task of witnessing the departure from earth of one, who was valuable to the world by the example both of his life and his abilities. He has, we understand, left many manuscripts on the localities of British India, and the Company's civil and military service; they are said to be extremely interesting, and completely original. It is supposed he had intended them for revisal and publication. Some of his poetical efforts had long since been circulated with applause in India; and a few of them have appeared in print in England. A considerable number are in the hands of his friends.

MEDICAL REPORT.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Dear Sir,——The prevailing diseases of this month have been the same with those of the preceding one, with an additional number of such as have arisen from the severity and variety of weather * which has prevailed; and more particularly affections of the chest, and an aggravation of such as were of long continuance, and denominated *chronic children*, as being more susceptive of atmospheric variations, have consequently suffered in a greater degree: to these may be added, casts of convulsions and of hydrocephalus, or water in the head.

New Kent Road, I am, Sir,
Jan. 20, 1809. C. PEARS.

* The general state of the weather has been very severe and very variable. Snow, rain, hail, and severe cold, have prevailed, not only alternately, but frequently together; and on the 19th inst. this was so remarkably the case, that it was difficult to describe what the weather really was: a singular compound of hail, rain, snow, and wind, with severe cold. Ice descended in such large portions, as severely to strike the legs, and even cut the leather of the shoe; umbrellas were incrusted with ice, and could not be closed; icicles were seen hanging from every object exposed, the harness of horses, &c.; women's bonnets were seen fringed with icicles; the footpaths were such a consolidated body of ice, that it was dangerous to walk, and almost impossible to do so without falling, as the majority of pedestrians experienced. The thermometer, this night, was as low as 26, and that of a gentleman at Lambeth fell to 24. The barometer has risen, in a few hours, from 29 to 29: 8: 0. On the following days the footways were so incrusted with ice, that several persons were seen skaiting on them. During this month, the snow fell so thick in one night, and wherever it fell was so affixed, as to measure three inches in height on the most slender and extreme twigs, or fibrilli, projecting from the finer branches of trees. Rural scenery was thus rendered peculiarly interesting, grand, and lasting.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1808.

NOVEMBER 26—*Brevet*—Capt. Wm. Cruise, of the 52d foot, major.

DECEMBER 6—*1st Reg. of Foot*—Lt. Col. W. H. Pringle, Coldstream foot guards, lieut. col.—Capt. C. E. Blake, 5th garr. batt. major.

Dec. 10—*Brevet*—Capt. W. Brooke, 48th f. maj.
Staff—Lieut. Col. W. Johnson, 28th foot, an inspecting field officer of militia in Canada, vice Hon. A. Abercromby, who exchanges.
— 24—*Brevet*—Capt. Wm. Smith, 9th garr. batt. major.
Staff—Lieut. Col. T. B. St. George, 63d foot, inspecting field officer of militia in Canada, vice Campbell, who exchanges.
— 31—*Royal Reg. of Artillery*—Maj. gen. and col. E. Stephens, col.-commandant, vice Manley, dec.; lieut. col. F. M. Sproule, col., vice Stephens; maj. W. P. Colebrooke, lieut. col., vice Sproule; brevet maj. F. Rey, major, vice Colebrooke.
Jan. 7—*8th Reg. Light Drag.*—Lieut. col. H. G. Wade, from 25th light drag. col., vice Gillespie, who exchanges.
23d Reg. Foot—Capt. W. Lambton, major, by purchase, vice Quin, who retires.
44th Ditto—Lieut. col. C. B. Egerton, from 89th foot, lt. col vice Garden, who exchanges.
— 14—*43d Reg. Foot*—Lieut. gen. Sir J. F. Cradock, K.B. from 71st foot, col. vice gen. Smith, deceased.
71st Ditto—Lieut. gen. F. Dundas, from 94th f. col. vice Sir J. Cradock.
94th Ditto—Lieut. gen. J. Lord Forbes, from 3d garr. batt. col., vice lieut. gen. Dundas,
3d Garr. Batt.—Maj. gen. R. Hill, from 90th f. col., vice Lord Forbes.
— 17—*91st Reg. Foot*—Capt. J. Blainey, major, by purchase, vice Douglas, promoted.
Sicilian Reg.—Maj. R. Mowbray, from 96th foot, major, vice Lee, who exchanges.
Hiberman School—H. Colville, Esq. to have rank of lieut. col. during the period of holding the appointment of commandant.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

The following gentlemen are admitted to the under-mentioned degrees: *Bachelor in Divinity*, Rev. Th. Scott, M.A. Magdalen—*Bachelor Civil Law*, Rev. Rich. Hen. Baker, Wadham—*Masters of Arts*, Rev. John Mavor, Lincoln coll.; Rev. Cha. Jervis, Trinity; Mr. John Moore, Exeter—*Bachelors of Arts*, Mr. Jos. Butler, Pembroke; Mr. Geo. Hough, Pembroke; Mr. Hugh Hughes, Jesus; Isaac Bonsall, Esq. Jesus; Mr. John Ford, Brasenose; Mr. Geo. Davis, University; Mr. John Burnet, University; Mr. Tho. Fleet, University—*Bachelor in Music*, Mr. Julian Busby, Magdalen.

Mr. Metcalfe, B. A. of Merton coll., is elected scholar of Queen's, on Mr. Mitchel's foundation.

Nov. 23. Mr. Isaac Bonsall, B. A. and Mr. John Williams, both of Jesus col., elected scholars of that society.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for the year ensuing, viz.—For Latin verses, "Corinthus."—For an English essay, "The Love of our Country."

The Vice-Chancellor has received a donation of £20, which will be given to the author of the best composition in English verse on the following subject: "John the Baptist."—The first and last of the above subjects are intended for those gentlemen of the university who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation, and not completed seven years.

Nov. 28. In convocation, the following gentlemen, who had been nominated to succeed to the office of Select Preacher on the 10th of October next, were approved by the House, viz. Rev. Dr. Landon, Provost of Worcester col.; Rev. Mr. Shepherd, of University; Rev. Mr. Copleston, Fel. of Oriel; Rev. Mr. Moor, of Magdalen; Rev. Mr. Conybeare, of Christ church.

In the same convocation, John Fownes Luttrell, Esq. gent. com. of Oriel, and eldest son of John Fownes Luttrell, Esq. of Dunster Castle, Somerset, was admitted M. A.

—— 29. Messrs. Collins and Cornish elected Exhibitioners of Balliol col.

Dec. 1. In congregation, the following gentlemen were admitted to degrees, viz. *Bachelor in Divinity*, Rev. Jas. Ingram, of Trinity.—*Masters of Arts*, Rev. Iltid Thomas, of Oriel; Rev. G. Pyke, of Queen's; Rev. B. Boothby, of Christ church; Hon. J. Lygon, of Christ church; Rev. Jos. Higgins, of Worcester.—*Bachelors of Arts*, Mr. Ch. Walters, of Magdalen; Mr. Anth. Austin, of Oriel; Mr. Rich. Whately, do; Mr. P. Watman, of Queen's; Mr. Ch. Hodgson, Mr. Rob. Peel, Mr. Hen. Hall Joy, Mr. W. D. Conybeare, Mr. J. Rolleston, of Christchurch; Mr. J. Percival, Wadham; Mr. T. Smith, do; Mr. Robt. Jones, St. Edmund Hall; Mr. M. Rolleston, University.

—— 3. Rev. Rob. Chambres Jones, M. A. Probationary Fel. of Jesus col., admitted actual Fel. of that society.

—— 8. In convocation, the Rev. J. J. Conybeare, M. A. and Student of Christ church, elected to the office of Saxon Professor, vacant by lapse of time.

—— 24. Saturday, the last day of Michaelmas Term, the following gentlemen were admitted—*Masters of Arts*, Rev. J. Piddocke, Christ church; Rev. J. Rich. Tetlow, Queen's coll.; Rev. Wm. Wilson, ditto; Rev. S. Evans, Oriel coll.; Mr. J. Loveday, Brasenose coll.; Hon. G. Eden, Christ church.—*Bachelors of Arts*, Thos. Scott, Esq. Queen's coll.; Mr. Ed. Croker, Exeter coll.; Mr. H. Dillon, Worcester col.

The whole number of degrees in the Term was, D. D. 1; B. D. 3; B. C. L. 5; M. A. 36; Honorary M. A. 1; B. A. 36; B. M. 1.

—— 31. The Rev. John Natt, of St. John's col. in this University, is presented to the vicarage of St. Giles's, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Free, resigned.

The Rev. John Salter, A. M. has been instituted to the vicarage of Stratton St. Margaret, Wilts, on the presentation of the Warden and Fells. of Merton col. in this University, on the nomination of the Bishop of Sarum.

Jan. 7. The Hon. and Rev. A. Grey, M. A. to the twelfth Prebend of Durham, void by the translation of Thomas Bishop of Rochester to the See of Ely.

—— 11. In consequence of the alterations lately made in the statutes, Bachelors of Arts who shall not have proceeded to that degree on or before Saturday, Feb. 11th, cannot be admitted to determine during the following Lent.

Cambridge.

Nov. 20. The Bishop of Bristol held his first

ordination in Trinity col. chapel, when the following gentlemen were ordained Deacons:—Mr. Chas. Rich. Prichett, B. A. of Trinity; Mr. B. Pullan, B. A. Fel. of Clare hall; Mr. Robert Anlezark, B. A. of Christ col.

"The Christian Sabbath" is the subject for the next Norrisian Prize Essay.

The Right Hon. J. C. Stuart, Earl of Dumfries, is admitted at Christ col.

Nov. 22. Rev. E. J Burrow, M. A. of Magdalen, elected a Fel. of that society.

The Declamation silver cup at Bene't col., is this year adjudged to Mr. S. Hawes.

—— 25. Rev. Jos. Parson elected a Sen. Fel. of Clare hall.

Dec. 1. J. Hornby, Esq. of Peterhouse, admitted B. in Civ. L.

—— 2. T. Turton, Esq. M. A. elected a Foundation Fel. of Catharine hall.

—— 15. The Senate, in full congregation, conferred upon Rev. Dr. E. D. Clarke, the title of Professor of Mineralogy.—This is the first instance of such a professorship in our university.

—— 16. The following gentlemen are admitted to the under-mentioned degrees:—*Doctor in Physic*, Th. Ch. Morgan, Esq. Peterhouse.—*Bachelors in Civil Law*, Rev. Robt. Sprange, and Rev. Abel Wainewright, Trinity-hall.—*Masters of Arts*, Rev. J. Rowe, Pembroke, Rev. J. Cooke, Catharine-hall, and Rev. J. Pomeroy, Trinity col.—*Bachelor of Arts*, Mr. Ch. Hill, Jesus col.

—— 31. The Bishop of Lincoln held an Ordinary at Buckden, on Sunday se'nnight, when the following gentlemen were ordained:—*Priests*, S. T. Bloomfield, B. A. Sidney coll. Cambridge; J. Relph, B. A. St. Peter's col. ditto; W. Slatter, M. A. Christ church, Oxf.; E. H. Warriner, M. A. Lincoln col. ditto; John Griffin, B. A. Baliol col. ditto.—*Deacons*, Wm. B. Wroth, B. A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; D. Jenks, B.A. St. John's col. ditto; G. Crabbe, B. A. Trinity col. ditto; H. Clarke, B. A. Queen's coll. ditto; John Sell, B. A. Magdalen coll. ditto; J. Newport, B. A. Worcester col. Oxf.

The Hulsean prize is this year adjudged to Mr. John C. Hobhouse, B. A. of Trinity coll. for his dissertation on "*The Origin and Intention of Sacrifices.*"

Jan. 14. "*The Conquest of Canaan*" is the subject for the Seatonian prize poem for the present year.

The Rev. Wm. Thorpe, late of Caius coll. has been instituted by the Bishop of Ely to the vicarage of Stetchworth, in this county, on the presentation of R. Eaton, jun. Esq.

The Rev. T. Strangeways, perpetual curate of Wilton, is instituted to the vicarage of Charlton Adam, void by death of Rev. S. Gatehouse.

The Rev. J. B. Stuart, M. A. late of Welford, has been instituted, on his own petition, to the rectory of Grappenhall, county of Chester, vacant by death of Rev. P. Halstead.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to present Rev. Jos. Gill, B. D. Fel. and Dean of St. John's col. to the vicarage of Swaffham Bulbeck, Camb., vacant by death of Rev. Mr. Symonds.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to present the Rev. J. M. Colson, M. A. to the rectory of Little Gransden, Camb., vacant by death of Rev. Mr. Gower.

Rev. R. Smith, domestic chaplain to the Duke of Devonshire, and formerly Fel. of Trinity col., is empowered by dispensation, to hold the rectory of Jevington, together with the vicarage of Westham, Sussex, both on the presentation of Lord Geo. Cavendish.

Rev. Dr. King, preacher at Gray's inn, is promoted to the bishopric of Rochester.

Rev. B. E. Sparke, D. D. late of Pembroke hall, Dean of Bristol, is presented, by the King, to the valuable rectory of Leverington, in the isle of Ely, vacated by death of Rev. Dr. Nasmith.

Rev. Dr. Ramsden, Deputy Regius Professor of Divinity, is instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Ely, to the vicarage of Chesterton, Camb., on the presentation of the Crown.

The Earl of Chatham, Governor of the island of Jersey, has presented the Rev. M. Dupré, B.D. Fel. of Exeter col., Oxf., to the living of St. John's, in that island, worth 120l. per annum. The Rector and Fel. of Exeter col. have been unanimous in their opinion, that the living in question is tenable with Mr. Dupré's Fellowship, but Mr. Durell, (a native of Jersey), has appealed from that decision to the Bishop of Exeter, visitor of the said college.

Rev. P. Columbine, D. D. is instituted to the rectory of Little Plumstead, with the rectory of Whitton, with Brundall annexed, in Norfolk, vacant by death of Rev. Wm. Leigh, late Dean of Hereford, on the presentation of Mrs. Leigh and Miss Frances Harriet Leigh, of Hereford-street, May Fair.

Rev. H. Dixon has been licensed, by the Archbishop of York to the valuable perpetual curacy of the parish church of East Ordsley, near Wakefield, on the nomination of the Earl of Cardigan.

Rev. W. W. Layng, M. A. vicar of St. Lawrence in the city of York, has been lately instituted to the united vicarages of Great and Little Harrowden, Northamptonshire, on the presentation of Earl Fitzwilliam.

At an Ordination, held by the Bishop of Winchester, at Farnham, J. Deacon, B. A. of Brazenose, was ordained a Deacon.

Rev. T. Castley, M. A. Fel. of Jesus col., Camb., has been presented, by the Master and Fels. of that society, to the valuable rectory of Cavendish, Suffolk, vacated by death of Rev. Rich. Waddington.

Rev. M. E. Welby, M. A. chaplain to Baroness Howe, is empowered, by dispensation, to hold the vicarage of Long Bennington, with the rectory of Newton, in the county and diocese of Lincoln; the former on the presentation of the King, and the latter of his father, Sir Wm. Earle Welby.

Rev. Mr. Britton, master of the grammar school at Durham, has been presented by the Dean and Chapter of Durham to the living of Bossall, Yorkshire. Rev. Mr. Baverstock succeeds Mr. Britton as minister of the chapelry of Crossgate, Durham; and the Rev. Mr. Clark, Minor Canon of the cathedral, succeeds Mr. Baverstock in the living of Billingham.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has been pleased to nominate and license Rev. John Townsend to the perpetual and augmented curacy of Glastonbury.

Rev. John Brewin, curate of Ailston, Leicestershire, and chaplain to Lord Hotham, has been instituted to the rectory of Gilmorton, in that county, on the presentation of Rev. Dean Judd Burdett, of Thornton.

The Rev. Dr. Sutton is elected Treasurer of the Corporation for the Relief of Poor Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in Norwich and Norfolk, on the resignation of Rev. R. Farr.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between December 24, 1808, and January 17, 1809, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Jones, W. Great Portland Street, coachmaker.
Parsons, R. Lyncombe, Somersetshire, grocer.
Sinclair, R. Mincing Lane, wine merchant.
South, R. Morris, Lincoln, money scrivener.
Thompson, R. Brencepeth-parks, Durham, chapman.
Whitehead, J. Kingston upon Hull, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

Dec. 24.

Chambers, W. Lincoln, currier. *Att.* Elgie, Lincoln.
Crawford, J. Hoxton, money scrivener. *Att.* Basset, Bennet Street, Blackfriars Road.
French, M. George Street, Portman Square, wine merchant. *Att.* Hackett, Chancery Lane.
Green, J. Hackney, builder. *Att.* Chapman, St. Mildred's Court.
Hayes, W. Kilburn, Middlesex, brickmaker. *Att.* Humphries, Clement's Inn.
Howard, J. J. Lower Eaton Street, surgeon. *Att.* Rich, Ratcliffe Cross.
Jones, G. Liverpool, bookseller. *Att.* Munon, Liverpool.
Laing, G. London, merchant. *Att.* Caton and Brumell, Aldersgate Street.
Mansell, J. Burkinshaw, G. and Fielding, J. Sheffield, saw manufacturers. *Att.* Rimington and Wake, Sheffield.
Wells, W. Linney Place, Queen Street, Bloomsbury, working jeweller. *Att.* Edwards and Lyon, Great Russell Street.
Wilkes, W. Birmingham, malster. *Att.* Lowe, Birmingham.

Dec. 27.

Blackburn, W. Leeds, woolstapler. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Edwards, W. Bristol, cordwainer. *Att.* James, Gray's-Inn Lane.
Gash, J. Parker's Row, Bermondsey, victualler. *Att.* Smith, Great St. Helen's.
Haydon, L. late of Edgware Road, formerly of Wandsworth, merchant. *Att.* Hall, Coleman Street.
Mills, J. and Rich, J. Lewes, merchants. *Att.* Pember, Great Charlotte Street, Surrey.
Sellars, B. Little Hulton, Lancashire, innkeeper. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.

Dec. 31.

Dewhurst, P. late of Preston, slater and flagger. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
Dutton, W. Liverpool, grocer. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.
Harrison, J. P. St. Bees, Cumberland, cotton manufacturer. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Temple.
Harvey, R. Woolwich, baker. *Att.* Allan, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.
Hayes, J. Oxford, grocer and tea-dealer. *Att.* Young, West Smithfield.
Heaven, W. Nailsworth, clothier. *Att.* Pullen, Fore Street.
Hunt, J. Liverpool, haberdasher and hosier. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.
Marshall, T. Scarborough, vintner. *Att.* Bonsfield, Bouverie Street.

Jan. 3.

Dawson, J. Tottington, Lancashire, innkeeper. *Att.* Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn Square.
Smith, J. Nottingham, mercer. *Att.* Baxters and Martin, Furnival's Inn.

Jan. 7.

Blannan, N. late of Westbury upon Trim, Gloucestershire, timber merchant. *Att.* Field and Sweetapple, Clifford's Inn.
Foore, J. of Mill Lane, Tooley Street, Southwark, lighterman. *Att.* Lee, Three Crown Court, Southwark.
Sampson, S. and Chipesse, C. of Bread Street, silk-mercers. *Att.* Carpenter and Perry, Basinghall Street.
Stone, T. now or late of Wilton, Herefordshire, corn-factor. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.
Woolf, J. late of Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.

Jan. 10.

Anderson, J. Stockport, Cheshire, draper. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Barlow, W. late of Stockport, Cheshire, timber merchant. *Att.* Edge, Inner Temple.
Douglass, J. Loughborough, Leicestershire, merchant. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
Frost, T. late of Leadenhall Street, stationer. *Att.* Britt and Co. Haydon Square.
Lockwood, C. Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woollen-draper. *Att.* Taylor, Manchester.
Rogers, S. Chepstow, Monmouthshire, stationer. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.
Wilson, R. H. Wakefield, Yorkshire, factor. *Att.* Taylor, Southampton Buildings.

Jan. 14.

Birchall, J. Liverpool, butcher. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.
Burden, H. Little Chapel Street, Westminster, carpenter. *Att.* Latkow, Wardrobe Place, Doctors' Commons.
Fraser, T. Well Street, St. Mary-le-Bone, coach-spring manufacturer. *Att.* Pincio, Charles Street, Cavendish Square.
German, W. Bristol, tiler, plasterer, and builder. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.
Glazier, E. Lea Bridge, Middlesex, publican. *Att.* Tebbutt and Shuttleworth, Gray's Inn Square.
Jefferys, H. Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, linen-draper. *Att.* Syddall, Aldersgate Street.
Kinder, S. late of Manchester, now of Heafield, Derbyshire, clothier. *Att.* Jackson and Judd, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
Raistrick, S. Idle, Yorkshire, clothier. *Att.* Evans, Hatton Garden.
Sampson, W. Liverpool, flour dealer. *Att.* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford Row.

Jan. 17.

Barton, J. S. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings.
Marriott, J. Burnley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
Pearson, T. South Shields, shipwright. *Att.* Bell and Co. Bow Lane.
Pickwood, G. Cloak Lane, wine merchant. *Att.* Godmond, New Bridge Street.
Smith, J. and Smith C. Bath, plane manufacturers. *Att.* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford Row.
Tanner, T. Barnstaple, money scrivener. *Att.* Bremridge, Inner Temple.
Tomlinson, W. Toxteth Park, Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.

CERTIFICATES.

Ainsworth, T. Blackburn, cotton manufacturer.
Askew, J. New Bridge Street, straw-hat manufacturer.
Blachford, D. Lombard Street, laceman.
———, R. Lombard Street, laceman.
Chowne, Exeter, linen-draper.
Clark, J. Houndsditch, brass-founder.
Daman, T. Teddington, malster.
Danson, G. and Walmsley, J. Liverpool, merchants.
Delmny, A. R. L. Blakeley, dyer.
Elliott, Winchester Street, merchant.
Forster, G. Easter Dichesfield, Northumberland, miller.
Fossey, J. Dunstable, straw hat manufacturer.
Garton, H. Nottingham, hosier.
Graham, W. Liverpool, merchant (firm of Lancelot and William Graham and Co.)
Hawkser, W. Liverpool, merchant.
Henry, H. Liverpool, tailor.
Holden, J. jun. Salford, Lancashire, dyer.
Houghton, of Liverpool, merchant (firm of Barton and Houghton.)
Jones, R. C. Duke Street, Aldgate, painter.
Kennion, J. jun. Nicholas Lane, broker.
Lomas, J. the younger, Leicester, woolstapler.
Lyon, T. Liverpool, merchant.
Millington, J. and J. Houndsditch, glazier.
Mills, J. T. of the Maze, Southwark, coal-merchant.
Mordey, R. Bishop Wearmouth, ship owner.
Parnall, C. St. Austle, Cornwall, merchant.
Parry, C. Liverpool, currier.
Paul, W. sen. Reddish Mills, Lancashire, calico-printer.
Robinson, R. Manchester, cotton dealer.
Roper, W. P. London, merchant.
Saunders, A. late of Tottenham Street, horse dealer.
Smith, W. Wolverhampton, butcher.
Tidford, J. Freddingham, Lease jobber.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, January 20, 1809.

A letter from New York, dated 13th ult. has the following paragraph. "Our destiny is fixed—the embargo is to be continued—and the ruin of the country completed! On this subject, no doubt can be entertained; the fact is too clearly demonstrated by Mr. Gallatin's letter in this day's Gazette, on which letter Mr. Giles has framed a bill embracing all the secretary's principles; which bill, we have no doubt, has already passed into a law. What is to become of us?"—What, indeed, is to become of American traders?—How are they likely to gain a subsistence for themselves and families, since their rulers have completely stagnated the current of the country's commerce?—Let the United States beware of compelling Britain to seek in another part of the world a supply of those commodities, which she has hitherto purchased of them. South America is now open to us; and what may we not expect to derive from a country, the soil of which produces all the luxuries of life, the mines of which contain more than is necessary to satiate the appetite of the most greedy avarice?—The virtuous king of Sweden has been compelled to shut his ports against us; we are, however, confident that not only the Swedes, but the other northern nations will 'ere long most sensibly feel the effects of a cessation of that intercourse, upon which their very existence, in a great measure, depends.

A communication from Archangel, dated October the 1st 1808, gives the following particulars respecting the trade of that port. "The trade of this place compared with that of other Russian ports, has been very considerable this year; in consequence of which the prices of several articles were pushed up to an unexpected height; such as—of flax from 85 to 90 roubles;* tallow 80 to 85 ro. hemp 75 to 80 ro. bristles 40 ro. mats 170 ro. linseed 14 to 15 ro. rye 10 to 10¼ ro. and wheat to 9 ro.—Owing to the want of tonnage, so few ships being arrived to carry off the goods brought to market, the stock remaining on hand is very considerable, and consists of 30,000 poods of yellow candle tallow, sent hither from Petersburgh; 500,000 poods of bar iron; 30,000 poods of train oil; 15,000 chetverts of wheat; 500,000 mats; 3000 poods of candles; 80,000 barrels of tar; 3000 poods of pease; 15,000 poods of rye-flour; 10,000 barrels of pitch; 10,000 chetverts of linseed; 5000 poods of hemp, and 2000 poods of flax.—The new crop of rye is said to be excellent; that of wheat and linseed is also very good, but rather scanty. The reports concerning the flax are different; but of hemp we have no information whatever.—Some contracts for next year have been already made for potashes at 34 ro. and for hemp at 43 ro. and we are also assured that soap tallow has been bought on delivery at 45 ro. and rye at 7 ro.—We calculate upon wheat fetching about 7 ro. during the winter, bar iron 155 copeks, mats 125 ro. tar 2¾ ro. pitch 65 cop. linseed 9 ro. and flax 50 ro.—The exportation hence of wood remains subject to the same restrictions as before.—During the last year 125 vessels have sailed from Archangel."

It appears that a number of our enemies' vessels are cruizing in the Indian seas, and have made many valuable captures, to the detriment of our East-India company's trade. This has been made, we understand, the subject of a memorial to the admiralty.

In consequence of the present situation of Spain, the wool of that country bears at this time the enormous price of about 12s. per lb, instead of its former price of 5s. or 6s. The effect of this state of the wool market is, an immediate and very considerable rise in superfine cloths and kerseymeres: the advance on the former is not less than 3s. per yard, and kerseymeres in proportion; some talk of its being double this rise.—The monopolizers of tallow, though they may receive a temporary advantage by raising its price, will ultimately be considerable losers, as oil has been substituted for candles in the kitchens, even of the great, and the consumption of tallow has decreased within the last month exceedingly. Oil has also been generally adopted throughout the country in stables, &c. as well as in dwelling houses.—The East-India company will put up at the ensuing March sale, besides those goods already declared: tea bohea 300,000; congou and campoi 3,350,000; pekoe and souchong 200,000; singlo and twankay 750,000; hyson-skin 100,000, and hyson 300,000 lbs; total 5,000,000 lbs: on Monday, March 6, 1809; prompt the 16th June following.—They have also declared for sale on the 30th of March, 228,000 lb. of cinnamon, 92,000 lb. of nutmegs, and 15 chests of opium: on the 11th of April, 1400 tons of saltpetre and 622 bags of pepper. They have postponed their sale of indigo from the 13th of March to the 8th of May.

Orders have lately gone down to Norwich, which, besides affording constant employment to the manufacturing poor for nearly twelve months, will diffuse upwards of £40,000 in earnings, exclusive of the money circulating for combing and spinning.

We have received a communication with a statement of the quantities of cotton imported into Britain, during the last two years; from authentic documents: this with some others will be comprised in the inquiry alluded to in the first article of the present number.

* The rouble is equivalent to 4s. 6d. sterl.

PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Dec. 24	6s. 0d.	5s. 8d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 6d.	0s. 0d.
31	5 8	5 8	4 6	6 0	0 0
Jan. 7	5 0	5 2	7 0	4 0	0 0
14	4 8	4 10	7 0	0 0	0 0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Dec.	24	5	0	5	4	6	4	6	0	0	0
	31	4	2	4	8	5	8	6	0	0	0
Jan.	7	4	0	4	4	6	4	6	0	0	0
	14	4	4	4	3	6	4	6	0	0	0

	St. James's.*			Whitechapel.*		
	Hay.		Straw.	Hay.		Straw.
Dec. 24	£6 10	0	£2 2 0	£6 8		£1 16 0
31	6 12	0	2 2 0	6 6		1 14 0
Jan. 7	6 6	0	1 16 0	6 8		1 14 0
14	6 6	0	1 16 0	6 8		1 13 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

Bags.				Pockets.			
Kent	£3	0 to £5	0	Kent	£3 10 to £5		5
Sussex	3	0	3 10	Sussex	3	3	4 0
Essex	3	0	4 0	Farn.	3	8	4 4

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each — — — —	24d.
Dressing Hides — — — — —	20
Crop Hides for cutting — — —	22½
Flat Ordinary — — — — —	17
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen —	32
Ditto, 50 to 70 — — — —	40

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 112s.; mottled, 122s.; curd, 126s.
Candles, per dozen, 15s. 0d.; moulds, 16s. 0d.

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

Dec. 24	6,154 quarters.	Average 90s.	3d.
31	5,536 — — — —	95	1½
Jan. 7	3,930 — — — —	96	3½
14	3,284 — — — —	94	8½

FLOUR.

Dec. 24	16,249 sacks.	Average 85s.	6½d.
31	10,491 — — — —	84	5½
Jan. 7	8,201 — — — —	84	4½
14	10,398 — — — —	80	0

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
Dec. 24	4s. 11d.	2s. 5½d.	1s. 2¾d.
31	4 11	2 5½	1 2¾
Jan. 7	4 11	2 5½	1 2¾
14	4 8	2 4	1 2

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest price of the market.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us.	33-6	Cadiz, eff. — —	42
Ditto at sight —	32-11	Bilboa — —	41
Rotterdam, —	10-7	Palermo, per oz.	40
Hamburgh, —	31-3	Leghorn — —	57
Altona, — —	31-4	Genoa — —	50
Paris, 1 day's date	22-4	Venice, eff. —	52
Ditto, 2 us. —	22-8	Naples — —	42
Bordeaux —	22-8	Lisbon — —	68
Madrid, in paper	—	Oporto — —	68
Ditto, eff. — —	44	Dublin per cent.	9½
Cadiz, in paper	—	Cork — do	10½

Agio B. of Holland, 5½ per cent.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Dec. 24	51s. 0d. to 55s. 0d.	54s. 0d. to 59s. 0d.
31	51 6	54 6 56 0 59 0
Jan. 7	0 0	0 0 57 6 60 0
14	0 0	0 0 60 0 61 6

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Dec.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	29	30	30	29,79	4	Cloudy
22	31	31	31	,94	0	Snow
23	28	29	28	,40	2	Cloudy
24	32	32	28	,56	0	Cloudy
25	27	31	30	,50	0	Cloudy
26	22	31	31	,50	2	Cloudy
27	30	35	36	,52	0	Rain
28	37	38	37	,59	0	Rain
29	38	42	39	,40	4	Cloudy
30	40	45	39	,50	4	Cloudy
31	39	37	37	,58	0	Small Rain
Jan.						
1	38	38	38	,57	0	Rain
2	38	40	33	,42	5	Cloudy
3	31	32	30	,35	0	Snow
4	30	33	32	,65	0	Small Rain
5	33	33	33	,65	5	Cloudy
6	39	46	44	,50	4	Cloudy
7	44	44	42	,15	0	Rain
8	44	44	41	28,50	0	Rain
9	41	43	42	29,20	0	Rain
10	43	46	37	,14	8	Cloudy
11	38	45	41	,40	8	Fair
12	38	40	35	,50	12	Cloudy
13	34	38	37	,68	0	Rain
14	31	33	30	,80	16	Fair
15	28	29	29	,75	0	Snow
16	28	30	27	30,05	25	Cloudy
17	28	28	25	,01	27	Fair
18	21	26	22	29,85	25	Cloudy
19	22	28	32	,58	0	Cloudy*
20	31	32	32	,44	0	Cloudy

* In the afternoon there was a remarkable storm of rain and sleet, which covered every thing with ice.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in Jan. 1809, *at the Office of Mr. Scott,* 28, *New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.*

Grand Junction, £128 to £130, extra div. of £2 nett for the last half year.—Neath Canal, in Glamorganshire, £230 to £234, dividing £15 per share per annum.—Monmouthshire, £107 10s. dividing £5 per share per annum, nett.—Wilts and Berks, £28 per share.—Kennet and Avon, £4 premium on £20 shares.—Ashby de la Zouch, £21.—West-India Dock Stock, at £164 per cent ex. div. of £5 per cent. nett for the last half year.—East-India Dock, £125 10s. per cent. —London Dock, £117 per cent. ex. div. of 2½ per cent. nett for half a year.—Commercial Road, £114 10s. per cent. ex. div. of £2 10s. nett for the half year.—Globe Insurance, £111 to 111½, ex. div. of £3 per share nett for half a year.

To Bengal, Madras, or China .....7*gs. per cent.*
Ditto out and home ..... 12*gs.*
Senegambia..... 10 *gs.*
Madeira..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Windward and Leeward Islands .... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Jamaica ..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
South Whale-fishery and back.... 20 *gs.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto (American ships)..... 6*gs.*
Malaga and places adjacent ..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Salonica, Gallipoli, &c..... 20 *gs.* ret. 10*l.*
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh.. ———
Brazil and South America ..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Carron, Leith, Perth, Aberdeen, Glasgow, &c ..... } 2 *gs.*
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Belfast, and Londonderry..... } 3 *gs.*
Limerick, Galway, or Sligo..... 3 *gs.*
Portsm. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight.. 1½ *gs.*
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm, or Plym..... 2 *gs.*
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverp. Whith. 3 *gs.*
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c... 1½ *gs.*
Alderney, Guernsey, or Jersey..... 2½*gs.*
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands..... 2 *gs.*
Tonningen (neutrals)..... ———
Gottenburg, Christiana, &c. ..... ———
Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. .. 12 *gs.* ret. 6*l.*
Newfoundland, Coast of Labradore.. 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*

Cape G. H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships).... 4*gs.*
Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Waterford, or Cork..... } 3*gs.*
Gibraltar..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Madeira..... 5 *gs.* ret. 50*s.*
Jamaica or Leeward islands ..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret 5*l.*
Ditto..... (American ships).... 6*gs.*

Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.

To London..... 4*gs.* ret. 2*l.*
Lisbon or Oporto..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
United States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto..... (American ships)..... 6*gs.*
West Indies..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Liverpool or Chester ..... 20*s.*
The Baltic to Yarmouth, Hull, &c..... ———
Bristol, Lancast. Dublin, &c. ..... ———
Poole and *Dartm.—Exeter* and *Plym.* to Newfoundland..... } 4*gs.*
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands ..... } 25*gs.*
To Lisbon or Oporto..... 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
To any one port in the U. Kingdom 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Jamaica to U. States of America.... 10*gs.*
To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c. 10*gs.*
To any one port in the Unit. Kingd... 10*gs.* ret 5*l.*
Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States of Am. 12*gs.*
East Indies to London,..... 12*gs.*

Prices Current, January 20, 1809.

American pot-ash per cwt.	£3	18	0	to 4	0	0
Ditto pearl.....	3	15	0	4	12	0
Barilla	2	6	0	3	0	0
Brandy, Coniac .... gal.	1	3	0	1	3	6
Ditto Spanish.....	0	19	6	1	0	0
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	7	2	0	7	6
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	28	0	0	31	0	0
Cochineal, garbled .. lb.	1	5	6	1	9	6
Ditto East-India.....	0	4	0	0	5	3
Coffee, fine ..... cwt.	5	15	0	6	8	0
Ditto ordinary	3	13	0	4	10	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	10	0	3	0
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	2	3	0	2	5
Ditto Smyrna ...	0	2	0	0	2	1
Ditto East-India	0	1	5	0	1	9
Currants, Zant .... cwt.	4	8	0	4	14	0
Deals, Dantzick .. piece Ditto Petersburgh..H. Ditto Stockholm	uncertain					
Elephants' Teeth	22	0	0	32	0	0
———— Scrivelloes	14	0	0	20	0	0
Flax, Riga..... ton	137	0	0	140	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	136	0	0	137	0	0
Galls, Turkey .... cwt.	6	17	6	7	0	0
Geneva, Hollands.. gal.	1	2	6	1	3	0
Ditto English	0	15	3	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	9	10	0	11	11	0
Ditto Sandrach ..	8	0	0	9	0	0
Ditto Tragacanth	21	0	0	24	0	0
Ditto Seneca	5	0	0	5	2	6
Hemp, Riga..... ton	125	0	0	127	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	125	0	0	128	0	0
Indigo, Caracca .... lb.	0	5	3	0	10	9
Ditto East-India	0	3	3	0	10	6
Iron, British, bars, ton	18	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Swedish	30	0	0	31	0	0
Ditto Norway	24	0	0	26	0	0
Ditto Archangel....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead in pigs———fod.	43	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto red ——— ton	44	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto white———	56	0	0	0	0	0

Logwood chips ——ton	16	0	0	to 16	10	0
Madder, Dutch crop—cwt.	6	6	0	7	5	0
Mahogany———ft.	0	1	3	0	2	4
Oak plank, Dantz.—last Ditto American——	uncertain					
Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	30	0	0	35	0	0
Ditto spermaceti—ton	100	0	0	105	0	0
Ditto whale ———	29	5	0	30	0	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	4	4	0	4	10	0
Pitch, Stockholm,—cwt.	0	14	0	0	15	0
Quicksilver ———lb.	0	4	2	0	4	3
Raisins, bloom ——cwt.	4	0	0	7	0	0
Rice, Carolina (new)	2	16	0	3	1	0
Ditto East-India ——	none					
Rum, Jamaica ——gal.	0	5	9	0	6	6
Ditto Leeward Islands	0	4	9	0	5	0
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3	15	0	3	16	0
Shellack————	3	10	0	7	10	0
Silk, thrown, Italian—lb.	2	19	0	3	15	0
Silk, raw, Ditto ——	1	5	0	2	3	0
Ditto China——	1	7	6	1	13	0
Ditto Berg. novi	0	14	0	1	17	0
Ditto Organzine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tallow, English ——cwt.	5	8	0	0	0	0
Ditto Russia, white	5	7	0	0	0	0
Ditto———, yellow	5	14	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm ——bar.	2	10	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks ——cwt.	6	3	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl. ——lb.	0	0	9	0	1	6
Ditto Virginia———	0	1	10	0	2	2
Wax, Guinea ———cwt.	10	15	0	13	10	0
Whale-fins (Greenland) ton	38	0	0	39	0	0
Wine, Red port —pipe	96	0	0	100	0	0
Ditto Lisbon ———	87	0	0	90	0	0
Ditto Madeira ———	80	0	0	120	0	0
Ditto Vidonia ———	75	0	0	78	0	0
Ditto Calcavella ——	85	0	0	95	0	0
Ditto Sherry — butt	92	0	0	100	0	0
Ditto Mountain ——	75	0	0	80	0	0
Ditto Claret——hogs.	70	0	0	90	0	0
Yarn Mohair———lb.	0	4	6	0	9	0

STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, JANUARY 1, 1809.

The Navy return, corrected to January 1, 1809, comprises 149 sail of the line (of which 86 are at sea), 21 fifties, 184 frigates, 186 sloops, and 294 smaller vessels. There are 53 sail of the line, 10 fifties, and 59 frigates in ordinary, and repairing for service.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th DECEMBER, 1808, to 20th JANUARY, 1809.

	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuit.	New Ditto.	3¼ d. Excheq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
1808 Dec. 22	235	65⅝		81⅛		18	d	64⅝	71		4 5 P				3 6 P	£ s. d.	66⅜		
23		65⅝		81⅛		18	d				4 3 5P				2 5 P	30 10 0	66⅜		
29		65⅝		81⅛		18	d	64⅝			3 1P				2 3 P	30 10 0	66⅜		
30	234	65⅝		81⅛							3 2 3P				2 5 P	55 0 0	66⅜	95⅝	95⅝
31		65¼		81⅛		18⅛					3 4P				3 5 P	55 0 0	66⅜	95⅝	95⅝
1809 Jan. 2	235	65⅝		81⅛		18⅛					3 4P				3 5 P	ditto	66⅜		
3		65⅝		81⅛		18⅛					3 4P				3 5 6 P	ditto	66⅜		
4		66		81⅛		18⅛	d				4 5P				3 6 P	ditto	67		
5	235	65⅝		81⅛		18⅛				180½	5 7P				5 7 P	ditto	67½		
7		65⅝	65⅝	81⅛	97	18⅛	1d		71⅝		7 8P				5 8 P	ditto	67½		
9		66	65⅝	81⅛	97⅛	18⅛	d		72⅛		7 8P				6 8 P	ditto	67⅜		
10	238	66	65⅝	81⅛	97	18⅛	d		72⅛		8 9P				7 9 P	ditto	66⅜		
11	238	66	65⅝	81⅛	97	18⅛	d	65	72⅛	182½	9 10P				7 9 P	ditto	66⅜		
12	237½	65⅝	65⅝	81⅛	97	18⅛	d	64⅞	73	181½	8 9P				8 10 P	ditto	66⅜		
13	238½	65⅝	65⅝	81⅛	97	18⅛	d	64⅞	73	182¼	8 10P				7 10 P	ditto	66⅜		
14		65⅝	65⅝	81⅛	97	18⅛	d		73	182¼	9 10P				7 9 P	ditto	66⅜		
16		65⅝	65⅝	81⅛	97	18⅛	d		73	182¼	9 10P				7 9 P	ditto	66⅜		
17		65⅝	65⅝	81⅛	97	18⅛	d	64⅜	73	182¼	9 10P				7 9 P	ditto	66⅜		
19	240	65⅝	65⅝	81⅛	97	18⅛	d	64⅜	73	182¼	9 10P	71⅛			7 10 P	ditto	66⅜		
20		65	65⅝	81⅛	97	18⅛	d	64⅜			9 10P				7 11 P	p21 19 0	65⅝		

N.B. In the 3 per ct. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only.

VAN SOMMER and SONS, Stock and Discount Brokers, No. 36, Clements Lane, Lombard Street.